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Mr URBAN, *Surry, Dec.* 17.

IN looking over the firſt volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, I met with a paper, intitled, *Phyſical Obſervations on the effects of Salt in fattening Cattle.* The title excited my curioſity; and, on reading the memoir, the author's reaſoning appeared to me not only plauſible, but convincing. His views are certainly enlarged, and directed to objects of the moſt important kind, viz. the improvement of land, and the increaſe of cattle. He lays it down as an axiom, or ſelf evident truth, That, by increaſing cattle, land may be improved; and, by improving land, cattle may be multiplied.

The farmer, he ſays, who has a more than ordinary ſtock of working-cattle, reaps a double advantage: one, by having his work done in ſeaſon; the other, by enriching a greater proportion of his land by means of their additional manure. The only difficulty is, how to maintain an increaſed number without increaſing the expence. This, he aſſerts, may be done by the uſe of ſalt; and advances the three following propoſitions:

1. That ſalt, given with the food of cattle, augments the nouriſhment of that food.

2. That, in proportion to the quantity of ſalt eaten by cattle, the effects of that augmentation will be perceivable.

3. That no ill conſequences will follow from exceſs of ſalt eaten by cattle, even though it ſhould be given them without ſtint.

Theſe propoſitions he endeavours to ſupport by unqueſtionable facts.

In the juriſdiction of Arles, in the county of Provence, there is, he ſays, a diſtrict called the *Crau*, extending in length about ſix leagues, and in breadth about three, the whole ſurface of which is covered with ſmall rough ſtones, and not a tree or buſh is to be ſeen in the whole diſtrict, except here and there on the borders; yet on this ſpot, ſo ſeemingly ſterile, by the free uſe of ſalt, more numerous flocks of ſheep are bred and reared, than upon any other common of equal extent throughout the whole kingdom: and, what is no leſs remarkable, the ſheep are healthier, hardier, and endure the ſeverity of the winter with leſs loſs, though they have fewer ſheep-cots for covering, than thoſe bred and fed on more copious paſtures, and that have, beſides, the advantage of more convenient ſhelter. Add to this, that the wool of the flocks bred and brought up in the Crau is not only the fineſt in the whole county, but bears the higheſt price of any in France.—From hence he concludes, that it is to the unlimited uſe of ſalt that theſe ſurpriſing effects are to be aſcribed: for it frequently happens, that the Crau is ſo burnt up in the ſummer, that the poor animals are forced to turn up the very ſtones to come at the few blades of graſs that grow round them, and yet none periſh for want of food. Let every excellence, therefore, that can reaſonably be ſuppoſed inherent in the herbage, be allowed to it; yet the quantity of it is ſo ſmall, that, without the abundant uſe of ſalt, a fourth part of the ſheep kept in the Crau could not ſubſiſt in it.

But, as a ſtill farther demonſtration, that this aſtoniſhing effect is ſolely to be attributed to ſalt, we have, ſays the writer, in Languedoc, on the borders of the Rhone, a ſpot of the ſame kind of ſtony land, in every reſpect ſimilar to that of the Crau: yet, for want of the free uſe of ſalt, that of Languedoc does not maintain a tenth part of the number of ſheep that are brought up in the Crau, though in other reſpects it is no wiſe inferior; the wines and other fruits produced on the borders of both being, in their goodneſs and other eſſential qualities, equal.

Having proved his firſt propoſition incontrovertibly, he proceeds, in proof of the ſecond, to recommend an eaſy experiment, which it is in every farmer's power to make; and that is, to give to one half of his cattle ſalt, and to the other half none. By this ſimple trial, he ſays, in leſs than a month, the difference will be diſcernible. The cattle to whom the ſalt is given, will ſhew it in their looks, in the ſleekneſs of their coats, in their growth, and in their ſtrength, and fitneſs for labour. He adds, that with little more than half their uſual food all theſe effects will be produced.

To eſtabliſh his third propoſition, he appeals to the practice about Arles, where the cattle have as much ſalt as they will eat, and none are ſo healthy, or thrive ſo faſt, as thoſe that eat the moſt of it.

From theſe obſervations, there cannot remain a doubt of the good effects of ſalt in the feeding and fattening of cattle: but it is much to be regretted, that the writer is totally ſilent with reſpect to the method of giving the ſalt to the labouring-cattle. He has, indeed, informed his readers, that in eight days his flock of 300 ſheep eat 15 lb. of ſalt, being one pound to every ſcore; and it ſhould ſeem by his manner of expreſſing himſelf, that he gave them the whole quantity in one day, as he cautions the farmer againſt ſuffering his ſheep to drink on the day the ſalt is adminiſtered, appriſing him at the ſame time how much it ſharpens their appetite; and that he had ſeen them not only browſe upon ſtubbs after eating the ſalt, but even gnaw pieces of wood of a ſurpriſing bigneſs.

As the ſubject of the above memoir appeared to me of importance, I have only to requeſt of you, Mr Urban, the immediate inſertion of the few hints which are here extracted from it; as, during the preſent ſcarcity of hay, it may be intereſting to many: and as it has, in its conſequences, a tendency to lower the price of proviſions, it is to be hoped, that a diſcovery that promiſes ſo much benefit to the public, will not wholly be overlooked. W. W.

A caution to Subterraneans.

WHen a well, vault, or drain, has been incloſed a conſiderable time, to diſperſe and rectify the ſuffocating air at firſt opening, throw down ſix or more pails of water; and after waiting a quarter of an hour, any one may ſafely venture down. The like method ſhould be obſerved in ſinking new wells, eſpecially if the work has been diſcontinued any length of time; and is now conſtantly uſed by one whoſe profeſſion ſubjects him to accidents of the like kind.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [576.]

Col. Barré again roſe, and, pulling a paper out of his pocket, declared, he had in his hand an account of what paſſed at the conference [438.] between Lt-Col. Paterſon and Gen. Waſhington, when Col. Paterſon was diſpatched with Gen. and Lord Howe's letter; that the account was printed in America, but that it bore evident marks of authenticity; although indeed it did not come directly to his hands; for he could poſitively ſay, that no letter directed to him, and ſent from America, ever reached him. He then proceeded to comment on the account in his hand, which he cloſed with ſome high encomiums both on Col. Paterſon and Gen. Waſhington.

[Before proceeding, we ſhall inſert what is ſaid to be, *An exact ſtate of what paſſed at the interview between his Excellency General Waſhington and Colonel Paterſon, Adjutant-General of the army under General Howe, July* 20. 1776. [438.] viz.

" After uſual compliments, in which, as well as through the whole converſation, Col. Paterſon addreſſed Gen. Waſhington by the title of *Excellency*, Col. Paterſon entered upon the buſineſs, by ſaying, that Gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had ariſen reſpecting the addreſs of the letters to Gen. Waſhington; that it was deemed conſiſtent with propriety, and founded upon precedents of the like nature by ambaſſadours and plenipotentiaries, where diſputes of difficulties of rank had ariſen; that Gen. Waſhington might recollect he had, laſt ſummer, addreſſed a letter to Gen. Howe, " To the Hon. Wm Howe, Eſq;" — that Lord Howe and General Howe did not mean to derogate from the reſpect or rank of General Waſhington; that they held his perſon and character in the higheſt eſteem; that the direction, with the addition of *&c. &c. &c.* implied every thing that ought to follow. — He then produced a letter, which he did not directly offer to Gen. Waſhington, but obſerved, that it was the ſame letter which had been ſent, and laid it on the table, with the ſuperſcription, " To George Waſhington, &c. &c. &c." The General declined the letter; and ſaid, that a letter directed to a perſon in a public character, ſhould have ſome deſcription or indication of it, otherwiſe it would appear a mere private letter; — that it was true the *&c. &c. &c.* implied every thing, and they alſo implied any thing; — that the letter to General Howe alluded to, was an anſwer to one received under a like addreſs from him, which the officer on duty having taken, he did not think proper to return, but anſwered it in the ſame mode of addreſs; — that he ſhould abſolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private perſon, when it related to his public ſtation. Col. Paterſon then ſaid, that Gen. Howe would not urge his delicacy any farther, and repeated his aſſertions, that no failure of reſpect was intended. He then ſaid, that he would endeavour, as well as he could, to recollect Gen. Howe's ſentiments on the letter, and reſolves of Congreſs [590.] ſent him a few days before, reſpecting the treatment of our priſoners in Canada.

That the affairs of Canada were in another department, not ſubject to the controul of Gen. Howe, but that he and Gen. Howe utterly diſapproved of every infringement of the rights of humanity. — Col. Paterſon then took a paper out of his pocket; and, after looking it over, ſaid, he had expreſſed nearly the ſame words. Gen. Waſhington then ſaid, that he had alſo forwarded a copy of the reſolves to Gen. Burgoyne. To which Col. Paterſon replied, he did not doubt but a proper attention would be paid to them; and that he (Gen. Waſhington) was ſenſible, that cruelty was not the characteriſtic of the Britiſh nation. Col. Paterſon then proceeded to ſay, he had it in charge to mention the caſe of Gen. Preſcot, who, they were informed, was treated with ſuch rigour, that, under his age and infirmities, fatal conſequences might be apprehended.

Gen. Waſhington replied, that Gen. Preſcot's treatment had not fallen under his notice; that all perſons under his particular direction, he had treated with kindneſs, and made their ſituation as eaſy and comfortable as poſſible; that he did not know where Gen. Preſcot was, but believed his treatment was different from their information. Gen. Waſhington then mentioned the caſe of Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boſton jail. As to the firſt, Col. Paterſon anſwered, that Gen. Howe had no knowledge of it, but by information from Gen. Waſhington, and that the Canada company was not under his direction or controul; but as to the other priſoners at Boſton whenever the ſtate of the army at Boſton admitted it, they

were treated with humanity, and even indulgence; that he aſſerted this upon his honour, and ſhould be happy in an opportunity to prove it.

Gen. Waſhington then obſerved, that the conduct of ſeveral of the officers would well have warranted a different treatment from what they had received; ſome having refuſed to give any parole, and others having broke it when given, by eſcaping, or endeavouring ſo to do. Col. Paterſon anſwered, that as to the firſt, they miſunderſtood the matter very much, and ſeemed to have miſtook the line of propriety exceedingly; and as to the latter, Gen. Howe utterly diſapproved, and condemned their conduct: That, if a remonſtrance was made, ſuch violations of good faith would be ſeverely puniſhed; but that he hoped Gen. Waſhington was too juſt to draw public inferences from the miſbehaviour of ſome private individuals; that bad men were to be found in every claſs and ſociety; and ſuch behaviour was conſidered as a diſhonour to the Britiſh army.—Col. Paterſon then proceeded to ſay, that the goodneſs and benevolence of the King had induced him to appoint Lord Howe and General Howe his commiſſioners, to accommodate this unhappy diſpute; that they had great powers, and would derive the greateſt pleaſure from effecting an accommodation; and that he (Col. Paterſon) wiſhed to have this viſit conſidered as making the firſt advances to this deſirable object. Gen. Waſhington replied, he was not veſted with any power on this ſubject, by thoſe from whom he derived his authority and power: but from what had appeared or tranſpired on this head, Lord Howe and General Howe were only to grant pardons; that thoſe who had committed no fault, wanted no pardon; that we were only defending what we deemed our indiſputable right. Col. Paterſon ſaid, that would open a very wide field for argument. He then expreſſed his apprehenſions, that an adherence to forms, was likely to obſtruct buſineſs of the greateſt moment and concern.

He then obſerved, that a propoſal had been formerly made of exchanging Governor Skene for Mr Lovell; that he now had authority to accede to that propoſal. Gen. Waſhington replied, that the propoſition had been made by the direction of congreſs, and having been then rejected, he could not now renew the buſineſs, or give any anſwer, till he had previouſly communicated it to them.

Col. Paterſon behaved with the greateſt attention and politeneſs during the whole buſineſs, expreſſed ſtrong acknowledgements that the uſual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been diſpenſed with.

At the breaking up of the conference, Gen. Waſhington ſtrongly invited him to partake of a ſmall collation provided for him; which he politely declined, alledging his late breakfaſt, and an impatience to return to Gen. Howe, though he had not executed his commiſſion ſo amply as he wiſhed. Finding he did not propoſe ſtaying, he was introduced to the general officers; after which he took his leave, and was ſafely conducted to his own boat, which waited for him, about four miles diſtant from the city.

Made public by order of the Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident."

The Colonel having exhauſted his newspaper intelligence, complained loudly why ſome account of this matter had not been given the public through the channel of the London Gazette. He ſaid, it was that ſcandalous concealment of intelligence from the public which excited his warmth; that from the account he had juſt read, it was plain the miniſters had been bold enough to break through an act of parliament; for in that very Houſe an act had paſſed but laſt ſeſſions, limiting the powers of the commiſſioners ſent to America, and rendering their commiſſion altogether ineffectual; that he ſhould have applauded them for their ſpirit in daring to violate the law, had the violation produced a ſalutary effect; that he had laſt year told them what would be the conſequence of their ſending ſuch commiſſioners under ſuch an act of parliament; that he had adviſed them to ſend a trumpet from camp to camp previous to any action; that the Houſe, he was proud to ſay, had approved of that advice; and that he was ſure it would have been more effectual than a ridiculous attempt at a treaty overlaid by abſurd forms and idle punctilio.

He then adverted to the appearance of a war in Europe, and told the Houſe, in a moſt peremptory tone, that a war of the moſt ſerious kind threatened this country, a war from the united powers of France and Spain; that the attack would ſhortly be made, and made within the hearing of thoſe who ſat within the walls that then encircled the Houſe—[This created a general laugh].—"Gentlemen may laugh, but I dare aver, that thoſe who

who laugh now, will, in the moment of danger, be found ſculking from the enemy like cowards." He then declared, that France was full two months beforehand with us in preparation; that we were in fact defenceleſs, unable to make any reſiſtance, ſhould ſhe ſoon begin; that the Noble Lord ſhifted his ground ſo often, that there was no dependence on his information; that even now he had ſaid he relied on the preſent aſſurances of the pacific intentions of France, but that he did not know how ſoon ſhe might alter her intention.

This called up Lord North, who repeated what he had ſaid in this part of the ſubject of his ſpeech, and again declared, that he firmly believed the aſſurances of the court of Verſailles, but, as he was no prophet, he would not ſay poſitively that France might not hereafter change her intention. Lord North complained of having his words watched, and thrown perpetually in his teeth.

Col. *Barre* declared he ever would watch the miniſter; that it was extraordinary indeed if the Noble Lord high in office, and the oſtenſible miniſter, expected his words would not be watched: he proteſted he would continue to watch him, and report his words on every fit occaſion; but he promiſed to do it always like a gentlemen, and a man of honour, with truth and accuracy; that the day was not yet come when an inquiry would be made into the cauſe of the American war; that he was ſorry to tell the Noble Lord, if matters did not then appear ſatisfactory, his head would be laid on the block; that the ſituation of affairs were tremendous; he ſpoke it with fear and trembling; but this country ſeemed to be near the criſis of her fate; he adviſed the treaſury-bench therefore to look about them; and as there was one queſtion which demanded an immediate anſwer, he would then put it: *Had the King's Miniſters information of a particular ſpecies of armament preparing by the French in thoſe port of France which were immediately oppoſite, and neareſt to this kingdom?*

The queſtion, he truſted, was clear and comprehenſive. He put it roundly, and it required immediate explanation. If it was not anſwered, the ſilence of the miniſtry would operate in his mind as fully as any anſwer they could give; if they had not the neceſſary information, they were not fit for their poſts, and ought to hold them no longer.

The Colonel entered into an inquiry of the ſtate of our naval power, ſumming up the numbers of men of war in our ports, and the guard ſhips, which he declared had none of them their complement of men on board, although the Noble Lord had ſaid they were *nearly* manned. [Here he was again ſet right, Lord North having ſaid, *partly* manned.]

Upon the whole, the Colonel made it out, that we were by no means a match for the united force of France and Spain; he therefore deſired the miniſtry would, at any rate, make up matters with America. He obſerved, we had in the laſt war 12,000 ſeamen from America, who would now, ſhould France attack us, be fighting againſt us; that all the uſeful part of our navy was on the coaſts of America; in fact, that matters were ſo bad, that unavoidable ruin hovered over this devoted country. "Recall, therefore, (ſays he), your fleets and armies from America, and leave the brave coloniſts to the enjoyment of their liberty." [This created a ſecond laugh, which the Colonel took worſe than the firſt, and was by it rouſed to freſh warmth.]

He arraigned the want of manners of the treaſury-bench, and declared he thought profeſſed courtiers had been better bred. He then again denounced vengeance; and, after a thouſand repetitions of the danger of our preſent ſituation, he bid the miniſtry appoint proper officers. The fleet, he ſaid, ought to be commanded by a brave man then in the houſe; an Admiral who had once already ſaved his country. The Admiral he meant was his Hon. friend near him, Admiral Keppel. He ſaid, he knew he was out of order in naming a member, but on ſuch an occaſion he thought himſelf juſtified in mentioning ſo brave an officer.

At length, having held up a moſt tremendous picture of impending miſchief to his country, he repeated his queſtion to the treaſury-bench, and ſat down, deploring the infatuation of government, and aſſerting, that a majority of votes in that houſe would never conquer France and Spain, however they might procure the miniſter a momentary triumph, and make him a welcome gueſt at St James's.

Mr Fox was ardent againſt adminſtration, but endeavoured to reſcue Gen. Clinton from the cenſure which had been thrown out on him.

At half after eleven the houſe divided on

on the previous queſtion, moved on the amended motion; when the numbers were, for the queſtion 242, againſt it 87. They then divided on the motion for the addreſs; when the numbers were, for the motion 232, againſt it 83.

An old Soldier to a young one.

AGreeably to your wiſhes, my dear B——, I have procured for you the incloſed commiſſion; and am happy to be the firſt to ſalute you upon the title it confers on you. The appellation of a ſoldier, even in the loweſt ranks of the military, has for ages been eſteemed an honourable one; but it is in the power of every man who bears a commiſſion in the army, to render it ſtill more reſpectable, and of ſtill greater utility. A brave man thinks well, thinks juſtly of himſelf, when he is deſtined to ſerve his country, and when he is capable of ſerving it as he ought. When a nation is attacked by its enemies at home, or when its diſtant poſſeſſions are invaded, its inhabitants, who have not been taught the uſe of arms, naturally turn their eyes to the ſoldiery for aſſiſtance, for their own private advantage, and for the glory of their country. They naturaly look up, in time of national diſtreſs, to men, who, having been accuſtomed to a military life, are very well qualified to perform the military duties, for protection and defence. Such men, therefore, when they are ſo called upon, have certainly the moſt flattering opportunities to diſtinguiſh themſelves, by their perſonal courage, and by their perſonal conduct.

The man who laudably aſpires to the higheſt diſtinctions in the field, ought to be as capable of behaving with propriety after a battle, as when he is actually engaged. His judgement ſhould be at leaſt equal to his proweſs; they are both, indeed, ſuch requiſite ingredients in the compoſition of a ſoldier, (in the moſt enlarged ſenſe of the word), that they cannot be ſeparated without leaving the character extremely imperfect. To render it complete, the true ſpirit of humanity (not that falſe tenderneſs which too often uſurps its name) muſt be ſuperadded. With theſe three indiſpenſable requiſites, powerfully operating in conjunction, the ſoldier ſtands forth in a ſtriking light, and is at once an object of admiration and regard.

In vain does a commander in chief himſelf hope to gain regard and admiration, who is not, at the ſame time, brave, judicious, and humane.

With reſpect to the behaviour due to an enemy, I need not, I think, tell you, that the behaviour which is moſt likely to convert him into a friend, is without heſitation to be adopted,—eſpecially if you are in a triumphant ſituation. The ſword which is drawn in wantonneſs, is ever drawn in a manner which brings diſgrace to its poſſeſſor.

To your priſoners be more than commonly polite; be particularly attentive to them.—If they are men with diſpoſitions ſimilar to your own, they will never forget your civilities, your kindneſſes to them: if, on the other hand, they, from being naturally unſuſceptible of grateful ſenſations, diſcover hearts more to be deteſted than praiſed; you will, notwithſtanding, enjoy the exquiſite ſatisfaction of having acted like a man of feeling, as well as a man of ſenſe, and a man of fire.

You are now, my dear B——, deſtined to a ſervice in which no ſmall addreſs, as well as courage, will be neceſſary; as you will find the Americans, conſidered in their militant ſtates, very different men from any you have hitherto met with; and as the mode of fighting among the Indians will be quite new to you, an uncommon ſhare of your attention will be demanded.—I am not in the leaſt apprehenſive of your being terrified at their martial appearance; but as many of their manœuvres are peculiar to themſelves, and diſtinguiſh them from European warriors, I would have you make yourſelf maſter of them, and endeavour, indeed, upon all occaſions, to bring the enemies of your country to reaſon, rather by political ſkill, than by mere dint of courage. A brave man, I grant, will readily expoſe his perſon to the greateſt dangers, when ſuch an expoſure is required; but he will diſcover more temerity than genuine heroiſm, who promotes a needleſs ſlaughter, let his own atchievements be ever ſo brilliant. You muſt conſider alſo, my dear B——, that ſome of the Americans, having taken up arms againſt their ſovereign from a miſperſuaſion that their liberties are at ſtake, may be ſuppoſed to exert themſelves in defence of them, with all that ardour with which men who have a juſt idea of freedom, are generally animated, when the chains of ſlavery are rattling in their ears; but if you can convince them of their miſtakes, without any ſanguinary proceedings, you will

will deſerve a laurel crown, more than by driving them into a ſenſe of their errors by the burning of their towns, or the commiſſion of hoſtilities in any other way. At all events ſhew yourſelf a generous enemy, remembering that many of thoſe againſt whom you are going to fight, (if the conteſt cannot be decided without farther bloodſhed), may be called our countrymen; that many of them have friends, have relations in England, whoſe hearts muſt be deeply affected by the pictures, full of horrible expreſſion, which fancy may preſent to their minds.—It is certainly needleſs for me to urge you to take care of the aged and the infirm; and equally ſo to ſuccour the fair ſex, who may, in a defenceleſs ſituation, implore your protection.

By what I have wrote in this free, curſory manner, you will, perhaps, think there is too much mildneſs in ſome of my admonitions; you may imagine alſo, that the character of a ſoldier cannot be ſuſtained without a ſeverity of deportment. I ſhould not wonder at your entertaining ſuch a ſuppoſition; it is too much encouraged by many young men in the army: but do not liſten to it. Having ſeen, during the years I have ſerved, a great number of young officers exhibiting brutality for courage, and inſolence for ſpirit, I wiſh, with the more earneſtneſs, to find you keep clear of the imitation of ſuch characters. I am ſatisfied that you are, with me, acquainted with ſeveral young fellows, who wiſh to be thought ſoldiers, though they have only entered into the army in order to ſtrut up and down the Park in their regimentals, to wear cockades in their hats, and ſwords by their ſides; peaceful ſwords, which they deſire not to draw but upon feeble watchmen, or fuſcy waiters, or to make a flaſh with before a circle of females, who are too apt to meaſure a man's courage, by the figure which he makes in their eyes. I will not rank you among ſuch men. Had I not the higheſt opinion of your morals, as well as your manners, of your head as well as of your heart, and of your internal as well as external accompliſhments, I ſhould not have recommended you as a proper perſon to bear his Majeſty's commiſſion; were you like them, I ſhould have been the firſt to prevent any applications in your favour: however, though you go into the army with the beſt propenſities in the world, the bad examples are ſo numerous, that the pliancy of your temper, which has, on ſome occaſions, been very ſerviceable to you, may, in your new ſphere of life, lead you into dangerous temptations. That you may guard yourſelf againſt ſuch temptations, and even prove yourſelf truly heroic in every reſpect; that you may be as much apolauded for your virtues, as for your valour, is the ſincere wiſh of, dear B——, your ever affectionate friend,

W. H.

Anecdote of Archbiſhop SHARPE.

IT was his Grace's cuſtom, in his journies, generally to have a ſaddle horſe attend his carriage, that, in caſe of fatigue from ſitting, he might take the refreſhment of a ride. In his advanced age, and but a few years before his death, as he was going in this manner to his epiſcopal reſidence, and was got a mile or two before his carriage, a decently dreſſed well-looking young man, on horſeback, came up, and with a trembling hand, and faultring tone of voice, preſented a piſtol to his Grace's breaſt, demanding his money. The Archbiſhop, with great compoſure, turned about, and looking ſtedfaſtly at him, deſired that he would remove that dangerous weapon, and tell him fairly his condition.

"Sir, Sir," with great heſitancy and agitation, cried the youth, "no words,—'tis not a time,—your money inſtantly." "Hear me, young man; come on with me. I, you ſee, am a very old man, and my life is of very little conſequence; your's ſeems far otherwiſe. I am named Sharpe, the Archbiſhop of York; my carriage and ſervants are behind; but conceal your perturbations, and tell me what money you want, and who you are; and on the word of my character, I'll not injure you, but prove a friend. Here, take this,—and now tell me how much you want to make you independent of ſo dangerous and deſtructive a buſineſs as you are now engaged in." "Oh! Sir," replied the man, "I deteſt the buſineſs as much as you. I am—but—but—at home, there are creditors who will not ſtay; fifty pounds, my Lord, would indeed do what no thought or tongue beſides my own can feel."—"Well, Sir, I take it on your word; and, upon my honour, if you will compoſe yourſelf for a day or two, and then call on me at ——, what I have now given ſhall be made up that ſum. truſt me; I'll not deceive you."

The

The highwayman looked at him, was ſilent, and went off; and at the time appointed actually waited on the Archbiſhop, was received, and, by his almoſt unparallelled magnanimity, enabled juſt to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he hoped his words had left impreſſions which no inducement of want of money could ever efface.

Nothing more of him tranſpired for a year and half, or more; when, one morning, a perſon knocked at his Grace's gate, and, with a peculiar earneſtneſs of expreſſion and countenance, deſired to ſee him. The Archbiſhop ordered the ſtranger to be brought in: he entered the room where his Lordſhip was ſitting, but had ſcarce advanced a few ſteps, before his countenance changed, his knees tottered, and he ſunk in an inſtant almoſt breathleſs on the floor. Proper means to revive him were uſed: and, at length, on recovering, he requeſted his Grace for an audience in private. The apartment being cleared, "My Lord," ſaid he, "you cannot have forgotten the circumſtances at ſuch a time and place; God and gratitude will never ſuffer them to be obliterated from my mind. In me, my Lord, you now behold that once moſt wretched of mankind, and now, by your inexpreſſible humanity, rendered equal, perhaps ſuperior, to millions of mankind. Oh, my Lord,—(tears for a while preventing his utterance), 'tis *you*, 'tis *you*, that have ſaved me, body and ſoul!—'tis *you* that have ſaved a dear and much loved wife, and a little brood of children, whom I tendered dearer than my life. Here is that fifty pounds; but no where, never ſhall I find a language to teſtify what I feel: your God is your witneſs; your deed itſelf is your glory; and may Heaven, and all our thouſand bleſſings, be your preſent and everlaſting reward! I was the younger ſon of a wealthy man; your Grace knew him, I am ſure: my name is——; my marriage alienated his affections, and my brother withdrew his love, and left me to ſorrow and penury. My diſtreſſes——but your good heart already knows them. A month ſince, my brother died a bachelor, and inteſtate; what was *his* is become *mine*: and by your—your aſtoniſhing goodneſs, am I now, at once, the moſt penitent, the moſt grateful, and happieſt of my ſpecies."

Extracts from a ſermon preached on the faſt day, Dec. 13. 1776, from Judges xx. 23.

AFter expatiating upon the calamities of war, and declining to enter deeply into political diſquiſitions in that place, the preacher goes on, "Not, however, to appear quite indifferent in ſo alarming a criſis of affairs, I ſhall make an obſervation or two on the conduct of thoſe who have ſupported our enemies.—Firſt of all it is repreſented, that they are our *brethren*. Give this argument its full force, and it will follow, that if we ſhould be more indulgent, they alſo ſhould have more loyalty and affection than ordinary; and yet our French fellow-ſubjects, the inhabitants of Canada, though they claim no ſort of kindred with us, are much more loyal than thoſe who at preſent ſo prepoſterouſly boaſt of being our brethren. But what I would particularly remark to you is, that other nations are held out to us as our *natural enemies*. Gracious God! is it then poſſible, that the profeſſors of thy true religion can ſingle out a number of their fellow-creatures, with whom, either with or without reaſon, they are to look upon themſelves as in a ſtate of *natural enmity!* Are then all poſſible reaſons and conſiderations to be ſet aſide, and ſome to be declared enemies, becauſe they are of a different deſcent, whilſt others who have a diſtant and partial claim of affinity, and yet behave in a manner the moſt foreign from ſuch relationſhip, ſhall be indulged in every poſſible injury? Is this ſenſe? is this religion? Alas! alas! how infinitely inferior is ſuch doctrine to the tenets of our holy faith, which inculcates an univerſal charity to all mankind, even to our enemies, whether foreign or *domeſtic*, as far as ſelf-preſervation will allow of this?——*Natural enemies!*—It is a contradiction in terms:—all are by nature *friends*, till by their vices and ingratitude they voluntarily become otherwiſe. The favourers of rebellion cry out, "Thou ſhalt not go up againſt the children of Benjamin, *becauſe* he is thy brother." But when our bleſſed Saviour was told, that his mother and his brethren ſtood without, he anſwered, ſaying, "Who is my mother, or my brethren? And he ſtretched forth his hand towards his diſciples, and ſaid, Behold my mother and my brethren: for whoſoever ſhall do the will of my Father who is in heaven, the ſame is my brother, and ſiſter, and mother." In the ſame enlarged and enlightened view ſhould we regard the neighbouring kingdoms, which maintain a friendly intercourſe with us. Let us ſay, then, in ſpite of ſuch inſidious arts, and in the true ſpirit of Chriſtian charity, France is my brother,—Spain is my ſiſter,—Germany is my mother,—bewailing, at the ſame time, that a man's greateſt enemies are frequently thoſe of his own houſehold."

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The History of Europe for 1775. [604.]

Proceedings in British America during the sitting of parliament.

During these transactions at home, affairs were every day becoming more dangerous in America. Whatever hesitation or doubt might before have operated with the timid, or principles of caution and prudence with the moderate, they were now all removed by the determination of the general congress. These became immediately the political creed of the colonies; and a perfect compliance with their resolutions was every where determined upon, as soon as the general sense of the people could be obtained. The unanimity which prevailed throughout the continent was amazing. The same language was held by town and provincial meetings, by general assemblies, by judges in their charges [xxxvii. 171.], and by grand juries in their presentments; and all their acts tended to the same point. It was a new and wonderful thing to see the inhabitants of rich and great commercial countries, who had acquired a long established habitual relish for the superfluities and luxuries of foreign nations, all at once determined to abandon those captivating allurements, and to restrain themselves to bare necessaries. It was scarcely an object of greater admiration, that the merchant should forego the advantages of commerce; the farmer submit to the loss of the sale of his products, and the benefits of his industry; and the seaman, with the numberless other persons dependent upon trade, contentedly resign the very means of livelihood, and trust to a precarious subsistence from the public spirit or charity of the opulent. Such, however, was the spectacle, which America, at that time, and still in some degree, exhibited to the world.

Great hopes were however placed on the success of the petition from the continental congress to the throne. Nor was it supposed, that their general application to the people of England would have been unproductive of effect [xxxvii. 18. 427, 31.]. A still greater reliance was not unreasonably placed upon the effect which the unanimity and determinations of the congress would produce, in influencing public opinions and measures at home.

These hopes and opinions had, for a time, a considerable effect in restraining those violences which afterwards took place. But however well they might seem to be founded, and however general their operation, the principal leaders, and most experienced men, did not appear to build much upon them; and accordingly made some preparation for the worst that might happen. The southern colonies began to arm as well as the northern, and to train and exercise their militia; and as soon as advice was received of the proclamation issued in England to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition to America [xxxvi. 547.], measures were speedily taken to remedy the defect. For this purpose, and to render themselves as independent as possible of foreigners for the supply of those essential articles, mills were erected, and manufactories formed, both in Philadelphia and Virginia, for the making of gunpowder, and encouragement given in all the colonies for the fabrication of arms of every sort. Great difficulties, however, attended these beginnings; and the supply of powder, both from the home manufacture and the importation, was for a long time scanty and precarious.

The Governor's proclamation against the provincial congress in Massachusset's-bay [417. xxxvi. 702.] had not the smallest effect, either upon the proceedings of that assembly, or the conduct of the people, who paid an implicit obedience to its determinations. As expresses continually passed between that body and the general congress, no doubt can be entertained, that its measures were regulated by their opinion. The critical situation of the capital was an object of much consideration; nor was it easy to determine in what manner to provide for the safety of the inhabitants, and to prevent its becoming a sore thorn in the side of the province, if matters should proceed to extremity. From its natural advantages of situation, with the works thrown up on the Neck, Boston was already become a very strong hold; and was capable, with little difficulty, of being rendered a place of such strength, as, under the protection of a navy, would leave but little hope of its being ever reduced. From the same causes, it was liable to be converted, at the discretion of the Governor, into a secure prison for the inhabitants, who would thereby become hostages for the conduct of the province at large.

Different propoſals were ſaid to be made to prevent or remedy theſe evils. One was, ſimply, to remove the inhabitants; another, to ſet a valuation upon their eſtates, burn the town, and reimburſe them for their loſſes. Both theſe ſchemes were found to be clogged with ſo many difficulties as rendered them impracticable. Force was the only expedient which could be applied with ſucceſs; but they did not as yet ſeem diſpoſed to proceed to that extremity. In the mean time, numbers of the principal inhabitants quitted the town, under the real or pretended apprehenſion of immediate violence from the troops, or of being kidnapped, and ſent to England, to ſtand trial for ſuppoſed offences.

The provincial congreſs, having done all the buſineſs that was thought proper or neceſſary for the preſent, diſſolved themſelves towards the end of November, having firſt appointed another meeting to be held in the enſuing month of February. This ceſſation afforded an opportunity to the friends of government, or loyaliſts, as they now called themſelves, to ſhew themſelves in a few places, to try their ſtrength and numbers, and to endeavour to reſiſt the general current. Some aſſociations for mutual defence were accordingly formed; and a refuſal was made, in a few towns, to comply with the reſolutions of the provincial congreſs: but the contrary ſpirit was ſo prevalent, that thoſe attempts were ſoon quelled. The diſſentients were overwhelmed by numbers. All theſe attempts came to nothing.

As ſoon as an account was received at Rhode iſland, of the prohibition on the exportation of military ſtores from Great Britain, the people ſeized upon and removed all the ordnance belonging to the crown in that province, which lay upon ſome batteries that defended one of the harbours, and amounted to above forty pieces of cannon of different ſizes. A captain of a man of war, having waited upon the Governor to inquire into the meaning of this procedure, was informed, with great frankneſs, that the people had ſeized the cannon to prevent their falling into the hands of the King's forces; and that they meant to make uſe of them to defend themſelves againſt any power that ſhould offer to moleſt them. The aſſembly of that iſland alſo paſſed reſolutions for the procuring of arms and military ſtores, by every means, and from every quarter in which they could be obtained, as well as for training and arming the inhabitants.

The province of New Hampſhire had hitherto preſerved a greater degree of moderation than any other of the New-England governments. As ſoon, however, as intelligence arrived of the tranſactions at Rhode iſland, with a copy of their reſolutions, and of the royal proclamation which gave riſe to them, a ſimilar ſpirit operated upon that people. A body of men accordingly aſſembled in arms, Dec. 14. 1774, and marched to the attack of a ſmall fort, called William and Mary, conſiderable only for being the object of the firſt movement in the province. This was eaſily taken, and ſupplied them with a quantity of powder, by which they were enabled to put themſelves into a ſtate of defence.

No other acts of extraordinary violence took place during the winter. A firm determination of reſiſtance was, however, univerſally ſpread; and grew the ſtronger by the arrival of the King's ſpeech, and the addreſſes of the new parliament [xxxvi. 626.—630.]; which ſeemed, in the opinion of the Americans, nearly to cut off all hopes of reconciliation. It is remarkable, that all the acts and public declarations which here were recommended as the means of pacifying, by intimidating that people, conſtantly produced the contrary effect. The more clearly a determination was ſhewn to enforce an high authority, the more ſtrenuouſly the coloniſts ſeemed determined to reſiſt it. The aſſembly of Pennſylvania, which met by adjournment towards the cloſe of the year, was the firſt legal convention which unanimouſly approved of and ratified all the acts of the general congreſs, and appointed delegates to repreſent them in the new congreſs, which was to be held in the enſuing month of May.

The proceedings were ſimilar in other places, whether tranſacted by the aſſemblies, or by provincial conventions of deputies. The convention of Maryland appointed a ſum of money for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition. A provincial convention, which was held at Philadelphia in the latter end of January, paſſed a number of reſolutions for the encouragement of the moſt neceſſary manufactures within themſelves; among which,

which, ſalt, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, and ſteel, were particularly recommended. They alſo paſſed a reſolution, in which they declared it to be their moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire, to ſee harmony reſtored between G. Britain and the colonies; and that they would exert their utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object. But that if the humble and loyal petition of the congreſs to his Majeſty ſhould be diſregarded, and the Britiſh adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing their grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of parliament, in ſuch a ſituation they hold it their indiſpenſable duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

The aſſembly of New York, which met in the beginning of the year, (Jan. 10. 1775), was, however, a ſingle exception to the reſt of the continent. In this aſſembly, after very conſiderable debates upon the queſtion of acceding to the reſolutions of the general congreſs, it was rejected upon a diviſion, though by a very ſmall majority. They afterwards proceeded to ſtate the public grievances, with an intention of laying them before the King and parliament; a mode of application in which they were much encouraged by the lieutenant-governor, and from which they preſaged the happieſt effects; flattering themſelves, that when all other means had failed of ſucceſs, they ſhould have the laſting honour of procuring a thorough reconciliation between the mother-country and the colonies: A hope, however fruitleſs, which probably had a great effect in their late determination. It was alſo ſaid, that this method had been ſuggeſted to them from authority in England. They accordingly drew up that petition to the King, memorial to the Lords, and repreſentation and remonſtrance to the Commons, the inefficacy of which we have already ſeen. [xxxvii. 235.—240.]

The new provincial congreſs, which met at Cambridge, in Maſſachuſet's-bay, Feb. 1. did not deviate from the line which had been chalked out by their predeceſſors. Among other reſolutions, they publiſhed one, to inform the people, that from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, there was real cauſe to fear, that the reaſonable and juſt applications of that continent to G. Britain for peace, liberty, and ſafety, would not meet with a favourable reception; but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in that colony, the tenor of intelligence from G. Britain, and general appearances, they have reaſon to apprehend, that the ſudden deſtruction of that colony, in particular, was intended, for refuſing, with the other American colonies, tamely to ſubmit to, what they termed, the moſt ignominious ſlavery.

They therefore urged, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the militia in general, and the *minute-men* in particular, to ſpare neither time, pains, nor expence, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves forthwith in military diſcipline. They paſſed other reſolutions for the providing and making of fire-arms and bayonets; and renewed more ſtrictly the prohibition of their predeceſſors, againſt ſupplying the troops at Boſton with any of thoſe neceſſaries which are peculiarly requiſite for the military ſervice; the markets at Boſton being ſtill open to the ſupply of proviſions. As we have made uſe of a term which has hitherto been unknown in military tranſactions, it may require ſome explanation. By *minute-men* are to be underſtood a ſelect number of the militia, who undertake to hold themſelves, upon all occaſions, and at the ſhorteſt notice, in readineſs for actual ſervice. By their alertneſs, they have ſince ſhewn that the name was not miſapplied.

A circular letter from the ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, forbidding, in the King's name, and under pain of his diſpleaſure, the election of deputies for the enſuing general congreſs [xxxvii. 228.], was productive of no manner of effect: the elections every where took place; even in the province of New York, notwithſtanding the late reſolution in their aſſembly.

Things continued very quiet at Boſton. To which the injunctions of the different congreſſes perhaps contributed as much, as the ſhips of war that crouded the harbour, or the force that was ſtationed in the town. The calm was, however, precarious and fallacious on both ſides. Combuſtible matter had been gathered in abundance; more was in preparation; and the leaſt ſpark was likely to kindle a general conflagration.

Gov. Gage having received intelligence that ſome braſs cannon were depoſited in the town of Salem, ſent a detachment of

troops under the command of a field-officer, on board a tranſport, Feb. 26. in order to ſeize upon and bring them to Boſton. The troops having landed at Marblehead, proceeded to Salem, where they were diſappointed as to finding the cannon; but having ſome reaſon to imagine they had been only removed that morning in conſequence of their approach, it induced them to march further into the country in hopes of overtaking them. In this purſuit they arrived at a draw-bridge over a ſmall river, where a number of the country-people were aſſembled, and thoſe on the oppoſite ſide had taken up the bridge to prevent their paſſage. The commanding officer ordered the bridge to be let down; which the people peremptorily refuſed, ſaying, that it was a private road, and that he had no authority to demand a paſſage that way. For to the laſt moment the language of peace was preſerved, and until the ſword was deciſively drawn, all reſiſtance was carried on upon ſome legal ground. Upon this refuſal, the officer determined to make uſe of a boat, thereby to gain poſſeſſion of the bridge; but the country-people perceiving his intention, ſeveral of them jumped into the boat with axes, and cut holes through her bottom; which occaſioned ſome ſcuffle between them and the ſoldiers in and about the boat. Things were now tending to extremities, as the commander ſeemed determined to force his paſſage, and the others as reſolutely bent to prevent it. In this ſituation, a neighbouring clergyman, who had attended the whole tranſaction, remonſtrated with the lieutenant-colonel, upon the fatal conſequences which would inevitably attend his making uſe of force. And finding that the point of military honour, with reſpect to making good his paſſage, was the principal object with that gentleman, it being then too late in the evening to proſecute his original deſign, he prevailed upon the people to let down the bridge, which the troops took poſſeſſion of; and the colonel having puſhed a detachment a little way into the country, in exerciſe of the right which he aſſumed, they immediately after returned, without moleſtation, on board the tranſport. Thus ended this firſt expedition, without effect, and happily without miſchief. Enough appeared to ſhew upon what a ſlender thread the peace of the empire hung; and that the leaſt exertion of the military would certainly bring things to extremities. The people, ſince the acts for caſting away their charter, and for protecting the ſoldiery from any trial in the province, conſidered themſelves as put under military government. Every motion of that body became ſuſpected, and was in their eyes an exertion of the moſt odious and moſt dreadful tyranny.

This appearance of reſiſtance ſeems, on the other ſide, to have greatly irritated the military; for from this time they appear to have lived upon worſe terms with the inhabitants of Boſton than they had hitherto done; ſome general and wanton inſults, as well as particular outrages, having been complained of. But the criſis was now faſt approaching, in which all leſſer evils and calamities were to be loſt and forgotten in the contemplation of thoſe of a great and ſerious nature.

The provincials having collected a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores at the town of Concord, where the provincial congreſs was alſo held, Gen. Gage thought it expedient to detach the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, under the command of Lt-Col. Smith, and Maj. Pitcairn of the marines, in order to deſtroy them. It is ſaid and believed, that this expedition had another object in view, which was, to ſeize on the perſons of Meſſ. Hancock and Adams, thoſe great and obnoxious leaders of the faction which oppoſed the new ſyſtem of government. The detachment, which was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 900 men, embarked in boats at Boſton on the night preceding the 19th of April; and having gone a little way up Charles river, landed at a place called Phipps's Farm; from whence they proceeded with great ſilence and expedition towards Concord. Several officers on horſeback in the mean time ſcoured the roads, and ſecured ſuch country-people as they chanced to meet with at that early time. Notwithſtanding theſe precautions, they diſcovered, by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells, that the country was alarmed, and the people actually began to aſſemble in the neighbouring towns and villages before day-light.

Upon their arrival at Lexington, about five in the morning, they found the company of militia belonging to that town, aſſembled on a green near the road; upon which an officer in the van called out,

"Diſperſe,

"Diſperſe, you rebels; throw down your arms, and diſperſe:" the ſoldiers at the ſame time running up with loud huzzas, ſome ſcattering ſhots were firſt fired, and immediately ſucceeded by a general diſcharge, by which eight of the militia were killed and ſeveral wounded. [xxxvii. 229. 300.]

Thus was the firſt blood drawn in this unhappy civil conteſt. Great pains were taken on each ſide to ſhew the other to have been the aggreſſor upon this occaſion: A matter of little conſequence, in a political view, as things were now too far advanced to leave room for a probable hope of any other than ſuch a final iſſue. It was ſaid in the Gazette, that the troops were firſt fired upon from ſome neighbouring houſes. There is ſome obſcurity in this buſineſs; for it appears, from the general tenor of the evidence, as well of ſome of our own people who were taken priſoners, as of a great number of the provincials, all whoſe depoſitions were regularly taken and atteſted by proper magiſtrates, that the firing both at Lexington and Concord was commenced by the troops. Indeed it ſeems evident, that a ſingle company of militia, ſtanding, as it may be ſaid, under the muzzles of our ſoldiers guns, would have been ſufficient pledges to prevent any outrage from their friends and neighbours in the adjoining houſes.

After this execution, the detachment proceeded to Concord, the commanding officer having previouſly diſpatched ſix companies of light infantry to poſſeſs two bridges, which lay at ſome diſtance beyond the town, probably with a view of preventing any of the ſtores from being carried off that way; or, if he had orders about the ſeizure of perſons, to prevent the eſcape of thoſe whom it was his object to ſecure. A body of militia, who occupied a hill in the way, retired at the approach of the troops, and paſſed over one of thoſe bridges; which was immediately after taken poſſeſſion of by the light infantry. The main body having arrived at the town, proceeded to execute their commiſſion, by rendering three pieces of iron cannon unſerviceable, deſtroying ſome gun and other carriages, and throwing ſeveral barrels of flour, gunpowder, and muſket-ball into the river. In the mean time, the militia which retired from the hill, ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, which they apprehended to be of houſes in flames, returned towards the bridge, which they had lately paſſed, and which lay in their way thither. Upon this movement, the light infantry retired on the Concord ſide of the river, and began to pull up the bridge; but upon the near approach of the militia, (who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to have avoided all appearance of beginning the attack, and made as if they only wanted to paſs as common travellers), the ſoldiers immediately fired, and killed two men. The provincials returned the fire; and a ſkirmiſh enſued at the bridge, in which the former ſeem to have been under ſome diſadvantage, and were forced to retreat, having ſeveral men killed and wounded, and a lieutenant and ſome others taken.

About this time the country roſe upon them. The troops were attacked on all quarters; ſkirmiſh ſucceeded upon ſkirmiſh; and a continued, though ſcattering and irregular fire, was ſupported through the whole of a long and very hot day. In the march back of ſix miles to Lexington, the troops were exceedingly annoyed, not only by the purſuers, but by the fire from houſes, walls, and other coverts, all of which were filled or lined with armed men.

It happened fortunately, that Gen. Gage, apprehenſive of the danger of the ſervice, had detached Lord Percy early in the morning, with ſixteen companies of foot, a detachment of marines, and two pieces of cannon, to ſupport Col. Smith's detachment, and that they were arrived at Lexington, by the time the others had returned from Concord. This circumſtance was the more fortunate, as it is reported, the firſt detachment had, by that time, expended all their ammunition; but if that even had not been the caſe, it ſcarcely ſeems poſſible, that they could have eſcaped being cut off, or taken in the long ſubſequent retreat of fifteen miles.

This powerful ſupport, eſpecially the cannon, afforded a breathing-time to the firſt detachment at Lexington, which they already much wanted. The field-pieces obliged the provincials to keep their diſtance. But as ſoon as the troops reſumed their march, the attacks, as the country-people became more numerous, grew in proportion more violent, and the danger was continually augmenting, until they arrived about ſun-ſet at Charleſtown; from whence they paſſed over directly to Boſton, under the protection (as the provincials ſay) of the guns of the

the Somerset man of war; the troops being entirely spent and worn down, by the excessive fatigues they had undergone. They had marched that day near thirty-five miles.

The loss was not so great on either side, as the length, irregularity, and variety of the engagement might seem to indicate; which may be attributed to the provincials not being at first powerful in number, and to their being afterwards kept at some distance by the field-pieces. The King's troops, as may be expected, were the greater sufferers, having lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 273 men; of which 65 were killed, 2 lieutenants, and above 20 private men taken prisoners; and Col. Smith, with another lieutenant-colonel and several officers, wounded. By the provincial account, which gives the names and places of abode of those who fell on their side, their loss in killed and wounded (including those who fell by the first fire in the morning at Lexington) amounted only to about sixty, of which near two thirds were killed.

By the nearest calculation that can be made, there were from 1800 to 2000 of the best troops in the service (being about half the force that was then stationed at Boston) employed upon this expedition. The event sufficiently shewed how ill informed those were who had so often asserted at home, that a regiment or two could force their way through any part of the continent; and that the very sight of a grenadier's cap, would be sufficient to put an American army to flight.

Upon this occasion, each side charged the other with the most inhuman cruelties. Civil wars produce many such charges; but we have good reason, and some authority for believing, that these accounts, if at all true on either side, were much exaggerated. On one side it is certain, that an officer, and some of the soldiers who were wounded and prisoners, gave public testimonials of the humanity with which they were treated; and that the provincial commanders sent an offer to Gen. Gage, to admit his surgeons to come and dress the wounded.

Although on the other side, the regulars were charged with killing the old, the infirm, the unarmed, and the wounded, without mercy; with burning several houses, and plundering every thing that came in their way; we have had too constant and uniform an experience of the honour of our officers, and the humanity of our soldiers, not to consider this account as equally exaggerated.

This affair immediately called up the whole province in arms; and though a sufficient number were speedily assembled, effectually to invest the King's troops in Boston, it was with difficulty that the crowds, who were hastily marching from different parts, could be prevailed upon to return to their respective homes. The body of militia which surrounded Boston, amounted, as it was said, to above 20,000 men, under the command of the Colonels Ward, Pribble, Heath, Prescot, and Thomas, who, for the present, acted as generals; and having fixed their head quarters at Cambridge, formed a line of encampment, the right wing of which extended from that town to Roxbury, and the left to Mystick, the distance between the points being about thirty miles. This line they strengthened with artillery. They were speedily joined by Col. Putnam, an old and brave provincial officer, who had acquired experience and reputation in the two last wars. He encamped with a large detachment of Connecticut troops, in such a position, as to be readily able to support those who were before the town.

In the mean time, the provincial congress, which was now removed to Watertown, drew up an address to the inhabitants of G. Britain. [xxxvii. 231.]

The provincial congress also passed a vote for the array and support of an army; fixed the pay of the officers and soldiers, and published rules and orders for its regulation and government. To provide for the military expence, they passed a vote for the issuing of a considerable sum in paper currency, which was to be received in all cases as money, and the faith of the province pledged for its payment. As the term for which they were chosen was to expire on the 30th of May, they gave notice for the election of a new congress, to meet on the 31st of that month at the same place, and to be continued for six months, and no longer. They also passed a resolution, May 5. that Gen. Gage had, by the late transactions, and many other means, utterly disqualified himself from serving that colony as a governor, or in any other capacity, and that therefore no obedience was in future due to him, but that on the contrary he ought to be considered

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and guarded againſt, as an unnatural and inveterate enemy to the country.

The affair at Lexington (though ſome ſuch event muſt have been long foreſeen and expected) excited the greateſt indignation in the other colonies, and they prepared for war with as much eagerneſs and diſpatch as if an enemy had already appeared at each of their doors. The bravery ſhewn by the militia in this their firſt eſſay, and the ſuppoſed advantages they had obtained over the regulars, were matters of great exultation; while thoſe who fell in the action were regretted with the deepeſt concern, and honoured, not only as patriots, but as martyrs, who had died bravely in the cauſe of their country. The outrages and cruelties charged upon the King's forces, however unjuſtly founded, produced a great effect, and increaſed the public fever.

In ſome places the magazines were ſeized, and in New Jerſey the treaſury; a conſiderable ſum of money in which was appropriated to the payment of the troops they were raiſing. At the ſame time, without waiting for any concert or advice, a ſtop was almoſt every where put to the exportation of proviſions; and in ſome places all exportation was ſtopt, till the opinion of the general congreſs upon that ſubject was known. Lord North's conciliatory plan, or the reſolution founded upon it, was totally rejected by the aſſemblies of Pennſylvania and New Jerſey; nor was it received any where.

In the mean time, the governor and forces at Boſton, as well as the inhabitants, continued cloſely blocked up by land; and being ſhut out from all ſupplies of freſh proviſions and vegetables, which the neighbouring countries could have afforded by ſea, they began to experience thoſe inconveniencies which afterwards amounted to real diſtreſs. As the inhabitants had now no other reſource for their ſubſiſtence than the King's ſtores, the provincials were the more ſtrict in preventing all ſupplies, hoping that the want of proviſions would lay the governor under a neceſſity of conſenting to their departure from the town; or at leaſt that the women and children would be ſuffered to depart, which was repeatly applied for. It is probable that the governor conſidered the inhabitants as neceſſary hoſtages for the ſecurity of the town, at leaſt, if not of the troops. However it was, he at length entered into a capitulation with the inhabitants, by which, upon condition of delivering up their arms, they were to have free liberty to depart with all their other effects. The inhabitants accordingly delivered up their arms; but to their utter diſmay and aſtoniſhment, the governor refuſed to fulfil the conditions on his ſide. This breach of faith, and the conſequences that attended it, were much complained of. Many, however, both then, and at different times after, obtained permiſſion to quit the town; but they were obliged to leave all their effects behind; ſo that thoſe who had hitherto lived in eaſe and affluence, were at once reduced to the extremity of indigence and miſery. The general congreſs ranked amongſt their bittereſt complaints, the ſufferings of the inhabitants in this reſpect. They ſay, that paſſports were granted or retained in ſuch a manner, that families were broken, and the deareſt connections ſeparated; part being compelled to quit the town, and part retained againſt their will. This, by far the moſt diſhonourable to government, we are obliged in fairneſs to ſtate according to the provincial narrative, no other having appeared to contradict or qualify it. The poor and the helpleſs were all ſent out.

The continental congreſs having met at Philadelphia, May 10. ſoon adopted ſuch meaſures as confirmed the people in their reſolution and conduct. Among their firſt acts were reſolutions for the raiſing of an army, and the eſtabliſhment of a large paper currency for its payment; the "*United Colonies*" (by which appellation they reſolved that they ſhould be known and diſtinguiſhed for the future) being ſecurities for realizing the nominal value of this currency. They alſo ſtrictly prohibited the ſupplying of the Britiſh fiſheries with any kind of proviſion; and to render this order the more effectual, ſtopt all exportation to thoſe colonies, iſlands, and places, which ſtill retained their obedience. This meaſure, which does not ſeem to have been expected, or even apprehended, at home, occaſioned no ſmall diſtreſs to the people at Newfoundland, and to all thoſe employed in the fiſheries; inſomuch that to prevent an abſolute famine, ſeveral ſhips were under a neceſſity of returning light from that ſtation, to carry out cargoes of proviſions from Ireland.

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The city and province of New York, notwithſtanding their former moderation, ſeemed, upon receiving an account of the late action, to receive alſo a plentiful portion of that ſpirit which operated in the other colonies. A moſt numerous aſſociation was accordingly formed, and a provincial congreſs elected. But as ſome regiments from Ireland were expected ſpeedily to arrive there, and that capital, beſides, lies open to the ſea, its ſituation became very critical. In theſe circumſtances, a body of Connecticut men arrived in the neighbourhood of that city, avowedly for its protection, and probably alſo to ſupport the preſent diſpoſition of the people. Their ſtrength was not, however, ſufficient to afford an effectual protection; nor, if it had been greater, would it have availed againſt an attack by ſea. The city accordingly applied, through its delegates, to the continental congreſs, for inſtructions how to act upon the arrival of the troops. The congreſs adviſed them, for the preſent, to act defenſively with reſpect to the troops, ſo far as it could be done conſiſtently with their own ſecurity;—to ſuffer them to occupy their barracks, ſo long as they behaved peaceably and quietly; but not to ſuffer them to erect any fortification, or in any manner to cut off the communications between the city and country; and if they attempted hoſtilities, that they ſhould defend themſelves, and repel force by force. They alſo recommended to them to provide for the worſt that might happen, by ſecuring places of retreat for the women and children; by removing the arms and ammunition from the magazines; and by keeping a ſufficient number of men embodied for the protection of the inhabitants in general. The departure of ſo many helpleſs objects from the places of their habitation, was a very affecting ſpectacle. That once flouriſhing commercial city was now become almoſt a deſert. It was by its own inhabitants devoted to the flames. It happened, perhaps happily for New York, that the troops being more wanted at Boſton, were not landed there.

In the mean time, ſeveral private perſons belonging to the back parts of Connecticut, Maſſachuſſet's, and New York, undertook at their own riſk, and without any public command or participation, an expedition of the utmoſt importance, and which not only in its conſequences moſt materially affected the intereſt and power of government in the colonies; but had brought the queſtion to the critical nicety of a point, and the deciſion to depend merely upon accident, whether we ſhould have a ſingle poſſeſſion left in North America. This was the ſurprize of Ticonderoga, Crown-point, and other fortreſſes, ſituated upon the great lakes, and commanding the paſſes between the Britiſh colonies and Canada. It ſeems that ſome of thoſe who were among the firſt that formed this deſign, and had ſet out with the greateſt privacy in its proſecution, met by the way with others, who, without any previous concert, were embarked in the ſame project; ſo extenſive was the ſpirit of enterprize which theſe unhappy conteſts called into action. Theſe adventurers, amounting in the whole to about 240 men, under the command of a Col. Eaſton, and a Col. Ethan Allen, with great perſeverance and addreſs, ſurpriſed the ſmall garriſons of Ticonderoga and Crown-point. Theſe fortreſſes were taken without the loſs of a man on either ſide. They found in the forts a conſiderable artillery, amounting, as they ſaid, to above 200 pieces of cannon, beſides ſome mortars, howits, and quantities of various ſtores, which were to them highly valuable; they alſo took two veſſels, which gave them the command of Lake Champlain, and materials ready prepared at Ticonderoga, for the building and equipping of others.

During theſe tranſactions, the Gen[l] Howe, Burgoyne, and Clinton, arrived at Boſton from England, May 25. together with a conſiderable number of marines, and draughts from other regiments, to ſupply the vacancies there. Theſe were ſoon followed by ſeveral regiments from Ireland; ſo that the force at Boſton, with reſpect to number, the goodneſs of the troops, and the character of the commanders, was become very reſpectable; and it was generally believed, that matters could not continue much longer in their then ſituation.

Nothing remarkable had yet happened ſince the commencement of the blockade, except two ſmall engagements, which aroſe from the attempts of either party to carry off the ſtock of ſome of thoſe ſmall iſlands with which the bay of Boſton is interſperſed, and which afforded

forded the mixed ſpectacle of ſhips, boats, and men, engaged by land and water. In both theſe ſkirmiſhes (each of which continued for many hours) the King's troops were foiled with ſome loſs; and in the laſt, which happened at Hogg and Noddle's iſlands, an armed ſchooner being left by the tide, the people, after ſtanding a ſevere fire of ſmall arms and two pieces of artillery from the ſhore, were at length obliged to abandon her, and ſhe was burnt by the provincials.

Notwithſtanding the late reinforcements, and the arrival of generals of the moſt active character, the troops continued for ſome time very quiet at Boſton. On the other ſide, it is probable that an attempt would have been made to ſtorm that town, while the people were hot in blood after the affair of Lexington, if a concern for the preſervation of the inhabitants had not prevailed over every other conſideration. It muſt, however, be allowed, that, from the number of veſſels of war which nearly ſurrounded the peninſula, as well as the vaſt artillery by which it was protected, and the excellency of the troops, that ſuch an attempt muſt have been attended with great difficulty and danger, and that the deſtruction of the town muſt have been laid down as an inevitable conſequence. There were other matters alſo of conſideration. A repulſe to new troops, or the carnage that would even attend ſucceſs in ſo arduous a conflict, might have been attended with fatal conſequences: the people were not only new to war, but they were in a new and ſtrange ſtate and ſituation; they were entering into an untried, unthought of, and unnatural conteſt, loaded with the moſt fatal conſequences, without experience to guide, or precedent to direct them; they had not yet in general renounced all hopes of an accommodation, and thoſe who had not, would totally condemn any violence which ſhut them out from ſo deſirable an event: in ſuch a wavering ſtate of hope, fear, and uncertainty, much caution was to be uſed; as any untoward event might ſuddenly damp the ardour of the people, diſſolve their reſolutions, and ſhake all their confederacies to pieces.

In the mean time, the continental congreſs reſolved, (June 8.) that the compact between the crown and the people of Maſſachuſſet's-bay was diſſolved by the violation of the charter of William and Mary; and therefore recommended to the people of that province to proceed to the eſtabliſhment of a new government, by electing a governor, aſſiſtants, and houſe of aſſembly, according to the powers contained in their original charter. They paſſed another reſolution, that no bill of exchange, draught, or order, of any officer in the army or navy, their agents, or contractors, ſhould be received or negotiated, or any money ſupplied to them by any perſon; and prohibited the ſupplying of the army, navy, or ſhips employed in the tranſport ſervice, with proviſions or neceſſaries of any kind. They alſo erected a general poſt-office at Philadelphia, which extended through all the united colonies; and ſome time after, placed Dr Franklin, who had been diſgraced and removed from that office in England, at the head of it. Thus had they, in effect, though only under the name of recommendation and counſel, aſſumed all the powers of a ſupreme government.

About the ſame time, (June 12.) Gen. Gage iſſued a proclamation, by which a pardon was offered to all who ſhould forthwith lay down their arms, excepting Samuel Adams and John Hancock [xxxvii. 373.]—This proclamation had as little effect as any of thoſe that preceded it. Hancock was, about that time, choſen preſident of the continental congreſs.

This proclamation, &c.

[*To be continued.*]

BON MOT of the late Charles Townſhend.

DUring the great debates on general warrants, a great law-officer of the crown (the Maſter of the Rolls) having ſpoke in the firſt debate, poſtponed what he had to conclude with to an adjourned day. On that day, being dreſſed out in an *official big wig*, he got up with great pompoſity to deliver his final opinion; but when expectation was on the tiptoe for ſome time, the ſubject of his diſcourſe was, "that turning the matter over and over in his bed that morning, in all poſſible ſhapes, and adducing many arguments from the circumſtance *which he could not then recollect*, he was ſtill of the ſame opinion he was on the laſt debate." Mr Townſhend, who had liſtened with great attention to him the whole time, upon this immediately got up, and obſerved, he was very ſorry that the Honourable Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, ſhould have the *misfortune of loſing in his wig* what he *found in his nightcap*.

AMERICA. [598.]

London Gazette Extraordinary.

"*Whitehall, Dec.* 30. This morning Capt. Gardener, one of Gen. Sir William Howe's aid-du-camps, arrived in his Majeſty's ſhip Tamar from New York, with the following diſpatches from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

"My Lord, *New York, Nov.* 30. 1776.

The ſervice in which I have been employed ſince the departure of Capt. Balfour, with advice of the reduction of New York, would not allow of an earlier time to ſend an account to your Lordſhip of the progreſs made from that period.

The very ſtrong poſitions the enemy had taken on this iſland, and fortified with incredible labour, determined me to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, with a view of forcing them to quit the ſtrong holds in the neighbourhood of King's-bridge, and, if poſſible, to bring them to action.

All previous arrangements being made, the army imbarked on the 12th of October in flat boats and other craft, and preſſing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate, in a very thick fog, landed on Frog's Neck, near the town of Weſt Cheſter, about nine in the morning, the Carrysfort frigate being placed to cover the deſcent. The preſence of Lord Howe, the activity of Commodore Hotham, moſt of the captains of the fleet, and of the navy-officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the King's ſervice, in this difficult movement; only one artillery-boat was overſet, having three ſix-pounders on board, which were loſt, and three men drowned.

Lt-Gen. Earl Percy remained with two brigades of Britiſh and one of the Heſſians in the lines near Haerlem, to cover New York.

The army remained in this ſituation until the ſtores and proviſions could be brought up, and three battalions of Heſſians drawn from Staten iſland; which, together with ſome bad weather intervening, occaſioned a delay of five days.

On the 18th ſeveral corps reimbarked in flat boats, and paſſing round Frog's Neck, landed on Pells Point at the mouth of Hutchinſon's river; after which the main body croſſed the mouth of that river to the ſame place, advanced immediately, and lay that night upon their arms, with the left upon a creek oppoſite to Eaſt Cheſter, and the right near to Rochelle.

On the march to this ground, a ſkirmiſh enſued with a ſmall party of the enemy poſted to defend a narrow cauſeway; who were purſued for a mile; when a conſiderable body appearing in front behind ſtone walls and in woods, ſome companies of light infantry, and a part of the chaſſeurs, were detached to diſlodge them; which they did effectually. Lt-Col. Muſgrave, commanding the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, and Capt Evelyn, of the 4th regiment, were both wounded: the latter is ſince dead, and much to be regretted as a gallant officer; but Lt-Col. Muſgrave is in a fair way of recovery: three ſoldiers were killed and twenty wounded.

The enemy's loſs upon this occaſion was a Lieutenant-Colonel killed, a Major wounded, and about ninety men killed and wounded.

The part of the 16th light dragoons that arrived with Lt-Col. Harcourt on the 3d inſtant (one tranſport being ſtill miſſing), and the whole of the 17th light dragoons, joined the army on the 20th.

On the 21ſt the right and center of the army moved to a poſition about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White-plains, leaving Lt-Gen. Heiſter, with two brigades of Heſſians and one of Britiſh, to occupy the former ground. Lt-Col. Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take poſſeſſion of Mamaroneck; where the careleſſneſs of his centries expoſed him to a ſurpriſe from a large body of the enemy, by which he loſt a few men killed or taken: nevertheleſs, by a ſpirited exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them ſome priſoners, and ſeveral killed and wounded.

The 6th brigade, commanded by Brig. Agnew, was moved the 22d, to ſuſtain the poſt of Mamaroneck. On the ſame day Lt-Gen Knyphauſen, with the ſecond diviſion of Heſſians and regiment of Waldeckers, having arrived the 18th at New York, landed at Rochelle; and was ordered to remain there to cover the diſimbarkation of the ſtores and proviſions.

Upon the movement of the army to Frog's Neck, the enemy detached a corps to White-plains, and quitted their poſition about King's-bridge with ſome precipitation, leaving 2000 men for the defence

defence of Fort Washington, extending their force behind the Brunx, from Valentine's Hill to White-plains, in detached camps, every where intrenched: their left by this means covering an upper communication with Connecticut, as well as the road along the North river, it was judged expedient to move to White-plains, and endeavour to bring them to an action.

Lt-Gen. Heister with his corps, having orders to join on the march, the army moved in two columns on the 25th, and took a position with the Brunx in front, the right of the line being at the distance of four miles from the White-plains; upon which the rebels immediately quitted their detached camps between King's-bridge and White-plains, assembling their whole force at the latter place, behind intrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced corps.

The army marched by the right in two columns towards White-plains early on the 28th, Lt-Gen. Clinton leading the right, and Lt-Gen. Heister the left column.

Before noon, all the enemy's advanced parties were drove back to their works by the light infantry and chasseurs, and the army formed with the right upon the road from Mamaroneck to the White-plains, about a mile from the center of their lines, and the left to the Brunx, near the same distance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A corps of the enemy was formed on a commanding ground, separated from the right flank of their intrenchments by the Brunx, which also, by changing its course nearly at right angles, separated this corps in front from the left of the King's army.

Col. Raille, who commanded a brigade of Hessians on the left, observing this position of the enemy, and seeing a height on the other side of the Brunx unoccupied by them, from whence their flank might be galled, took possession of it with great alacrity, to the approbation of Lt-Gen. Heister, who was acquainted with this movement by Sir William Erskine.

Upon viewing the situation, orders were given for a battalion of Hessians to pass the Brunx, and attack this detached corps, supported by the 2d brigade of British, under the command of Brig. Leslie, and the Hessian grenadiers sent from the right, commanded by Col. Donop; giving directions at the same time for Col. Raille to charge the enemy's flank as the Hessian battalion advanced to them in front; but there being some difficulty in passing the Brunx, the 28th and 35th regiments, who were the first to support, passed it in a place most practicable, and formed on the opposite side, though under the enemy's fire, with the greatest steadiness; ascended the steep hill, in defiance to all opposition; and, rushing on the enemy, routed, and drove them back from their works.

These two battalions were closely supported by the 5th and 49th regiments, who shewed the same zeal to distinguish themselves; the Hessian grenadiers also coming up, and passing the Brunx, ascended the height with the greatest alacrity, and in the best order.

This material post being gained, the Hessian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights, within cannon-shot of the intrenchments; the Brunx, from its winding course, being still between them and the enemy's right flank: The 2d brigade of British formed in the rear of the Hessian grenadiers, and the two brigades of Hessians on the left of the 2d brigade, with their left upon the road leading from Terry town to White-plains.

The right and centre of the army did not remove from their ground. In this position the troops lay upon their arms that night, and with very little alteration encamped next day.

The officers and men of the British and Hessian artillery deserve much commendation for their active services on this occasion.

The killed, wounded, and prisoners taken from the enemy, during the course of this day, is said to be not less than 250.

The loss of his Majesty's troops and allies was small, as your Lordship will observe by the general return, considering the strength of the ground from whence the enemy was forced; though the loss of Lt-Col. Carr of the 35th regiment, who died the next day of his wounds, is much to be lamented.

The enemy drew back their encampment on the night of the 28th; and, observing their lines next morning much strengthened by additional works, the designed attack upon them was deferred; and the 4th brigade, left with Lord Percy, with two battalions of the 6th brigade, were ordered to join the army.

Theſe battalions having joined on the 30th in the afternoon, a diſpoſition was made for the attack next day; but the night and morning proving very wet, it was poſtponed. In the mean time the rebels, having intelligence by a deſerter of their danger, moſt prudently evacuated their camp in the night of the 1ſt of November, after ſetting fire to all the houſes in and near their lines, moſt of which were conſumed, and retired with their main force towards North Caſtle, leaving a ſtrong rear-guard upon the heights and in the woods, for one mile back from their intrenchments; the poſſeſſion of which was immediately taken, and the Heſſian grenadiers remained upon the ground.

All theſe motions plainly indicating the enemy's deſign to avoid coming to action, I did not think the driving their rear-guard further back an object of the leaſt conſequence.

Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen being ordered, on the 28th of October, to leave the regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the ſix battalions of Heſſians of his corps towards King's-bridge, took poſt at Miles-ſquare and Valentine's-hill, and on the 2d of November encamped on the iſland of New York near to King's-bridge. The enemy, quitting the heights of Fordham upon his approach, retired to Fort Waſhington.

The army was ordered, on the 3d, to provide three day's forage: and the next day Maj.-Gen. Grant marched with the 4th brigade to Miles-ſquare and Valentine's-hill; the 6th brigade to a bridge over the Brunx in Weſt Cheſter near De Lancey's mills; and the Waldeck regiment took poſt at another, three miles above the former, on the ſame river.

On the 6th the army encamped at Dobb's Ferry upon the North river.

When this movement was made, the rebels came down from their ſtrong holds, burning what they had not before deſtroyed at White-plains, and diſtreſſing the inhabitants by ſmall parties, in a moſt wanton degree.

The park of artillery moved to King's-bridge on the 7th, under a ſtrong eſcort, with a detachment of chaſſeurs, to join Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen.

Two battalions of light infantry, and the remainder of the chaſſeurs, with 4 field-pieces, took poſt next day on the communication to King's-bridge.

On the 10th a brigade of Heſſians was ſent as a reinforcement to Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen.

On the 12th the army marched in two columns towards King's-bridge, and encamped the day following upon the heights of Fordham, forming a line, with the right to the Brunx upon the Weſt-Cheſter road, and the left to the North river.

During the continuance of the army at Dobb's Ferry, the enemy ſent a large detachment over the North river by King's Ferry to Jerſey, and were employed in intrenching at Croton-bridge and White-plains, and building barracks at thoſe places, and at Pecks Hill near the foot of the Highlands, for their winter habitations.

Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen had for ſome days eſtabliſhed his poſt on the York ſide of King's-bridge, within cannon-ſhot of Fort Waſhington, which was covered by very ſtrong ground, and exceeding difficult of acceſs; but the importance of this poſt, which, with Fort Lee on the oppoſite ſhore of Jerſey, kept the enemy in command of the navigation of the North river, while it barred the communication with York by land, made the poſſeſſion of it abſolutely neceſſary. Preparations were therefore made for a general attack, and thirty flat boats under the direction of Capt^{s} Wilkinſon and Molloy paſſed up the North river on the night of the 14th, undiſcovered by the enemy.

Every thing being prepared, and the attack fixed for the morning of the 16th, Lt-Col. Paterſon, adjutant-general, was ſent the 15th to ſummon the commanding officer to ſurrender, and to warn him of the conſequences that muſt attend a general attack: to which he replied, he would defend himſelf to the laſt extremity.

Four attacks were determined upon. The firſt, under the command of Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen, againſt the enemy's left on the ſide of King's-bridge, in two columns, formed by detachments from the Heſſians of his corps, the brigade of Raille, and regiment of Waldeck.—The ſecond, by the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Matthew, to land by Haerlem creek upon the enemy's right from thirty flat boats; which attack was to be ſupported by the 1ſt and 2d grenadiers and 33d regiment, under the command of Lord

Lord Cornwallis.—The third attack, intended as a feint, by the 42d regiment, to be imbarked in batteaux in a creek oppoſite to Col. Morris's houſe, and upon the left of the enemy's lines towards New York.—The fourth by Lord Percy, with the corps under his command, on York iſland, to aſſault the right flank of the enemy's intrenchments on that ſide.

The field-artillery and batteries being properly diſpoſed for three attacks on the ſide of King's-bridge and Haerlem creek, Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen moved forward about noon; but having a very thick wood to paſs, in which the enemy was very advantageouſly poſted, it was ſome time before he could penetrate; from which difficulties his corps was for a conſiderable time expoſed to the fire of three pieces of cannon. As ſoon as this attack began, the light infantry moved, and landed under a briſk fire, before and after they had quitted the boats, from a party of the rebels poſted behind rocks and trees: however, by getting up a very ſteep uneven mountain with their uſual activity, they ſoon diſperſed the enemy. The guards, followed by the grenadiers and 33d, landed without any loſs.

Intelligence in the mean time being received that Lord Percy had carried an advanced work, orders were ſent to Lt-Col. Sterling, commanding the 42d regiment, to endeavour to land, and for two battalions of the 2d brigade to ſupport him. Upon which he immediately advanced in his boats, through a heavy fire, with great perſeverance; and forcing his way up a ſteep height, which was well defended by a body of the rebels, he gained the ſummit, took 170 priſoners; and penetrating acroſs the iſland, facilitated Lord Percy's ſucceſs againſt the enemy's lines oppoſed to him, which his Lordſhip paſſed.

Col. Raille, who led the right column of Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen's attack, having, after a conſiderable oppoſition, forced the enemy from their ſtrong-holds, puſhed forward to their advanced works, and lodged his column within one hundred yards of the fort; from whence he ſummoned them to ſurrender: upon which they readily deſired to treat.

Lt-Gen. Knyphauſen's column having more impediments to encounter in paſſing through the wood, could not join the right column until they had got up to the fort. The enemy, upon his appearance, ſurrendered priſoners of war, to the number of 2700, including officers; beſides the priſoners made by the 42d regiment.

The enemy had three officers and fifty men killed, and ſix officers and ninety men wounded, in the different attacks.

Fort Lee being the next object for the entire command of the North river, and a ready road to penetrate into Jerſey, an addition of boats, under the command of Capt. Phipps, was ſent by the Admiral to King's-bridge, in the night of the 17th, without being diſcovered by the enemy. The firſt diviſion, for imbarkation, landed next day at eight o' clock in the morning, about ſeven miles above the fort, while the ſecond diviſion marched up the eaſt ſide of the river; by which movement the whole corps, as per margin *, were landed, with their cannon, by ten o'clock, under the command of Lt-Gen. Earl Cornwallis. The ſeamen diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably upon this occaſion, by their readineſs to drag the cannon up a rocky narrow road, for near half a mile, to the top of a precipice, which bounds the ſhore for ſome miles on the weſt ſide.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his march; and had not the enemy, at Fort Lee, been appriſed of his moving towards them, by a country-man, after he had proceeded ſome diſtance, he would have ſurrounded 2000 men at the fort, who eſcaped in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving all their artillery, and a large quantity of ſtores and proviſions; their tents ſtanding, and kettles upon the fire.

His Lordſhip incamped that night near the fort, making uſe of the enemy's tents.

Next day Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, with the light infantry and Britiſh grenadiers, was detached to the New bridge, upon Hackinſack river, and a detachment of the 16th dragoons, under the command of Col. Harcourt, was ſent over to Fort Lee. This detachment, with ſome companies of light infantry, ſcoured the country on the 22d, as far as Piſaick river, and found the enemy had abandoned all the intermediate country, their advanced guard being at Aquakinunc.

On the 24th, the 2d and 4th brigades of Britiſh, and 1 battalion of the 71ſt

* 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry; 2 companies of chaſſeurs; 2 battalions of Britiſh, and 2 ditto of Heſſian grenadiers; 2 battalions of guards; 33d and 42d regiments.

regiment,

regiment, joined his Lordſhip; who, leaving the 2d brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main body on the 25th, to the New bridge. On the enemy retiring from Newark, as his Lordſhip approached, he took poſſeſſion of that place on the 28th, and is now following them, retreating towards Brunſwick.

I cannot too highly acknowledge the active ſervices of Lt-Gen. Clinton on every occaſion, the ſupport I have at all times received from the other general officers, and the zealous ardor of all ranks whatſoever, during the courſe of this campaign.

The Heſſian troops, under the command of Lt-Gen^{s} Heiſter and Knyphauſen, have alſo exhibited every good diſpoſition to promote his Majeſty's intereſts, and juſtly merit my acknowledgement of their ſervices.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. HOWE.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine. Dated New York, December 3. 1776.

I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip a return of ordnance and ſtores taken from the enemy ſince the landing of his Majeſty's troops at Frog's-neck in Weſt-Cheſter county, from the 12th of October to the 20th of November. Thoſe in the Commiſſary and Quartermaſter Generals branches are alſo very conſiderable; but as it has not been in their power hitherto to aſcertain them, the reports muſt therefore be deferred to the next opportunity. I alſo incloſe a return of priſoners taken during the campaign.

An abſtract of the return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, belonging to the army under the command of Gen. Howe, from Sept. 17. to Nov. 16. inclusive. Dated Dec. 1. 1776.

In the action at Pelham Manor, Oct. 18. and in previous ſkirmiſhes from Sept. 17. inclusive.

BRITISH.

17th reg. light dragoons, 1ſt and 2d batt. light infantry, 2d batt. grenadiers, 4th, 27th, 28th, 38th, 55th, 57th, and 71ſt regiments, and royal artillery, — 2 ſerjeants, 11 rank and file killed; 1 field-officer, 1 captain, 1 ſubaltern, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer or trumpeter, 40 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, miſſing; — including 1 ſerjeant and 3 rank and file, royal artillery, drowned in Eaſt river by the overſetting of a boat, Oct. 12. returned killed, which was the whole loſs of that corps.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

1ſt batt. light infantry. Capt. Evelyn, of the 4th reg. mortally wounded, and ſince dead; Lt-Col. Muſgrave, of the 40th reg. and Lieut. Archibald Rutherford of the 22d, wounded.

In the action Oct. 28. in paſſing the Brunks river, and in previous ſkirmiſhes from Oct. 19. inclusive.

BRITISH.

16th and 17th reg. light dragoons, brigade of guards, 3d batt. light infantry, 5th, 10th, 28th, 35th, 37th, 45th, 49th, and 71ſt regiments, New-York company, Queen's rangers, and royal artillery, — 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſerjeant, 57 rank and file, 5 horſes, killed; 1 field-officer, 2 captains, 6 ſubalterns, 14 ſerjeants, 123 rank and file, 4 horſes, wounded; 1 drummer, 36 rank file, miſſing.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Killed: Lt-Col. Carr, of the 35th; Capt. Deering, of the 28th; Capt.-Lieut. Gore, and Lieut. Jocelyn, of the 49th; and Enſ. Eagle, of the 35th. — Wounded: Lt-Col. Walcot, of the 5th; Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 35th; Capt.-Lieut. Maſſey, of the 35th; Lieut^{t} Loftus, of the 17th dragoons, Taylor of the 28th foot, Banks of the 35th, Roberts of the 49th, and Saurine of the 46th.

HESSIAN CORPS, &c.

Chaſſeurs, grenadier batt. of Linſing, ditto of Block, Hereditary Prince's, Loſberg's, Knyphauſen, Raille's, Trumback's, artillery, and 3d reg. of Waldeck, — 12 rank and file, 1 horſe, killed; 1 captain, 2 ſubalterns, 1 ſerjeant, 59 rank and file, wounded; 23 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Capt. de Weſterhagen, of Linſing gren. batt. and Lieut^{t} De Rau, of chaſſeurs, and Mulhauſen, of Raille reg. wounded.

8 rank and file of Trumback reg. returned miſſing, and included above, were taken priſoners in Staten iſland, Oct. 15.

In the attack of Nov. 16. when the rebel lines and redoubts near Fort Waſhington were ſtormed, and that fort ſurrendered, &c. with other caſualties ſince Oct. 29. and preceding Nov. 16.

BRITISH.

17th reg. light dragoons, 2d batt. light infantry, 4th, 10th, 15th, 23d, 27th, 28th, 38th, 42d, 52d, and 71ſt regiments, New-York company, and royal artillery, — 1 captain, 2 ſerjeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 4 ſubalterns, 8 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 89 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Killed: Capt. Macintoſh, of the 10th. — Wounded; Lieut^{t} Alexander Grant, Patrick

trick Graham, and Norman Macleod, of the 42d, and Collier, of the 52d.

HESSIAN CORPS, &c.

Chaſſeurs, gren. batt. of Kohler, regiment du Corps, Her. Prince's, Wuttginaw, Dittforth, Denop, Loſberg, Knyphauſen, Stein, Raille, Weſſemback, Huyn, Bunon, and 3d reg of Waldeck, — 3 captains, 3 ſubalterns, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 51 rank and file, killed; 2 field-officers, 1 captain, 7 ſubalterns, 17 ſerjeants, 246 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the officers killed and wounded.

Killed: Capt' Medern, of Wuttginaws, Barkhauſen, of Knyphauſen's, and Walter, of Raille's; Lieut' Lowenſtield, of Wuttginaw's, Schwein, of Stein's, and Juſty, of Huyn's. — Wounded: Lt Col. de Borcke, and Maj. de Dichow, both of Knyphauſen's; Capt. Heſſemuller, of Kohler's; Lieut' de Lendaw of Wuttginaw's, de Wurmb of Loſberg's, Brude of Knyphauſen's, and Kunen of Raille's; and Enſ' de Ende of Wuttginaw's, Werneck of Raille's, and Wend of Huyn's.

Return of priſoners taken during the campaign 1776.

Aug. 27. Long iſland. Commiſſioned officers: 3 generals, 3 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 18 captains, 43 lieutenants, and 11 enſigns — Staff: 1 adjutant, 3 ſurgeons, 2 volunteers. — Privates, 1006. — Including 9 wounded officers and 56 wounded privates.

Sept. 15. 16. Iſland of New York. Commiſſioned officers: 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants. — Privates, 354.

Oct 12. White Plains. Commiſſioned officers: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants. — Staff: 1 quartermaſter. — Privates, 35.

Nov. 16. Fort Waſhington. Commiſſioned officers: 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 46 captains, 107 lieutenants, 31 enſigns — Staff: 1 chaplain, 2 adjutants, 2 quartermaſters, 5 ſurgeons, 2 commiſſaries, 1 engineer, 1 waggon-maſter — Privates, 2607.

Nov. 20. Fort Lee. Commiſſioned officers: 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign — Staff: 1 quartermaſter, 3 ſurgeons. — Privates, 99.

TOTAL.

Commiſſioned officers: 3 generals, 8 colonels, 10 lieutenant-colonels, 11 majors, 69 captains, 160 lieutenants, 43 enſigns	—	—	304
Staff: 1 chaplain, 3 adjutants, 4 quartermaſters, 11 ſurgeons, 2 commiſſaries, 1 engineer, 1 waggon-maſter, 2 volunteers	—	—	25
Privates	—	—	4101
			4430

Return of ordnance and ſtores taken by his Majeſty's troops in the redoubts and lines of the enemy, from their landing at Frog-Neck, Weſt-Cheſter county, from Oct 12. to Nov. 20 1776.

At Fort Waſhington, now Fort Knyphauſen, and batteries depending. Iron Ordnance: 4 thirty-two pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 7 twelve ditto, 5 nine ditto, 15 ſix ditto, 8 three ditto. 2 five-and-half-inch Braſs Howitzers.

Fort Independence. Iron Ordnance: 12 four pounders

Fort Valentine. Iron Ordnance: 4 twelve pounders, 10 nine ditto, 10 ſix ditto, 37 four ditto.

Fort Lee, the rock, redoubt and batteries, in the Jerſeys. Iron Ordnance: 5 thirty-two pounders, 3 twenty-four ditto, 2 ſix ditto, 2 three ditto. 1 thirteen inch Braſs Mortar, 1 ten-inch ditto. 2 thirteen-inch Iron Mortars, 1 ten-inch ditto, 1 eight-inch ditto.

On the road leading to Hackinſack in the Jerſeys. Iron Ordnance: 2 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen ditto, 4 twelve ditto, mounted on travelling-carriages; 4 ſix-pounders.

Total. Iron Ordnance: 9 thirty-two pounders, 5 twenty-four ditto, 4 eighteen ditto, 15 twelve ditto, 15 nine ditto, 31 ſix ditto, 49 four ditto. 10 three ditto. 2 five-and-half-inch Braſs Howitzers. 1 thirteen-inch Braſs Mortar, 1 ten-inch ditto. 2 thirteen-inch Iron Mortars, 1 ten inch ditto, 1 eight-inch ditto.

SHOT.

Round, looſe: 1087 thirty-two pounders, 272 eighteen ditto, 2637 twelve ditto, 300 ſix ditto, 760 ſix ditto, 870 three ditto.

Caſe: 30 thirty-two pounders, 40 eighteen ditto, 340 twelve ditto, 290 nine ditto, 74 ſix ditto, 39 three ditto. 1159 double headed of ſorts, 42 boxes for grape.

SHELLS.

156 thirteen inch, 311 ten-inch, 1140 eight-inch, 1170 five-and-half-inch, 1200 four-two-fifths-inch.

Powder, Barrels	—	—	15
Muſquets of ſorts	—		2800
Muſquet-cartridges	—	near	400,000
Iron, —— Tons	Bar	—	20
	Rod	—	5
Intrenching tools of ſorts	——		500
Armourers tools, ſets	——		6
Hand-Barrows	—	—	200
Gyn, complete	—	—	1
Sling carts	—	—	2
Iron fraize, of 400 weight each, ſuppoſed to be intended to ſtop the navigation of Hudſon's river ——			200

A large quantity of other ſpecies of ſtores not at preſent aſcertained.

The

[*Lord Howe's letter will be in the Appendix.*]

The ſummons to Fort Waſhington.

" Nov. 16. 1776.

The Commander in Chief demands an immediate and categorical anſwer to his ſecond ſummons of Fort Waſhington.

The garriſon muſt immediately ſurrender priſoners of war, and give up all their arms, ammunition, and ſtores of every kind, and ſend two field-officers to head-quarters as hoſtages: in ſo doing, the General is pleaſed to allow the garriſon to keep poſſeſſion of their baggage, and the officers to have their ſwords.

J. PATERSON, Adj.-General.

" Agreed to,

ROBERT MAGAW, Col. 5th Pennſylvanian batt. commanding at F. Waſhington."

" *New York, Oct.* 21. We have a very ſtrong army here. General Howe has with him 18,000. Upon this iſland are 5000, and on board the tranſports that arrived yeſterday, are near 9000: ſo that in the whole we cannot have leſs here than 32,000 effective men; as good troops, and in as good ſpirits, as any ever were."

" *London, Dec.* 24. Among the intercepted letters ſent over to government, there is an order from the congreſs, by which a blanket is to be taken from each houſe in the principal towns for the uſe of the army in the field.—The congreſs have eſtabliſhed a mint at Philadelphia, where they coin copper and ſilver pieces about the ſize of half a crown: in ſilver go for twelve ſhillings, in copper for fourteen pence.—What contributed greatly to generate the diſguſt which the Heſſians ſhewed towards the provincials, was an attempt they put in execution, of diſtributing hand-bills, in their own language, in their camp and lines on Long iſland, offering them 200 acres of land if they would deſert to Waſhington's army.

The laſt letters from New York ſay, that Gov. Tryon was re-eſtabliſhed in his government, and the ſeveral courts opened, for the adminſtration of juſtice, as heretofore."

From the New-York Gazette of Nov. 4.

" To the Rt Hon. Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Eſq; General of his Majeſty's Forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's colonies in North America.

Your Excellencies, by your declaration, bearing date July 14. 1776, having ſignified, that " the King is deſirous to deliver his American ſubjects from the calamities of war, and other oppreſſions, which they now undergo; and to reſtore the colonies to his protection and peace:"

And by a ſubſequent declaration, dated Sept. 19. 1776, having alſo been pleaſed to expreſs your deſire, " to confer with his Majeſty's well-affected ſubjects upon the means of reſtoring the public tranquillity, and eſtabliſhing a permanent union with every colony, as a part of the Britiſh empire:"

We therefore, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, inhabitants of the city and county of New York, in the province of New York, reflecting with the tendereſt emotions of gratitude on this inſtance of his Majeſty's paternal goodneſs, and encouraged by the affectionate manner in which his Majeſty's gracious purpoſe hath been conveyed to us by your Excellencies, who have hereby evinced, that humanity is inſeparable from that true magnanimity, and thoſe enlarged ſentiments, which form the moſt ſhining characters, — beg leave to repreſent to your Excellencies,

That we bear true allegiance to our rightful Sovereign George the Third, as well as warm affection to his ſacred perſon, crown, and dignity:

That we eſteem the conſtitutional ſupremacy of Great Britain over theſe colonies, and other depending parts of his Majeſty's dominions, as eſſential to the union, ſecurity, and welfare, of the whole empire, and ſincerely lament the interruption of that harmony which formerly ſubſiſted between the parent-ſtate and theſe her colonies:

That many of the loyal citizens have been driven away by the calamities of war, and the ſpirit of perſecution which lately prevailed, or ſent to New England, and other diſtant parts:

We, therefore, hoping that the ſufferings which our abſent fellow-citizens undergo, for their attachment to the Royal cauſe, may plead in their behalf, humbly pray, that your Excellencies would be pleaſed, on theſe our dutiful repreſentations, to reſtore this city and county to his Majeſty's protection and peace.

New York, Oct 16. 1776.

[The above loyal addreſs was voluntarily ſigned by nine hundred and forty-eight perſons of reſpectable characters.

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [608.]

Minutes of the trial and examination of certain perſons in the province of New York, charged with being engaged in a conſpiracy againſt the authority of the congreſs, and the liberties of America. 1 s.

THE editor, in his preface, ſays,—"While the city of New York was in the poſſeſſion of the American army, great numbers of the inhabitants were ſeized, accuſed of being concerned in a conſpiracy, and ſent priſoners into Connecticut. Some were brought to a trial, found guilty, and condemned as traitors. Great diſcoveries, it was ſaid, were made of plots againſt the congreſs. But the trial of the culprits was managed with ſo much ſecrecy, that nothing of conſequence tranſpired; ſo that many were induced to believe, that it was an artful ſcheme of the congreſs and committee to puniſh their internal enemies, or prevent them from doing miſchief, without alarming the body of the people.

The following minutes throw much light on the affair. They were diſcovered (on the late capture of New York by the Britiſh troops) among the papers of a perſon who appears to have been ſecretary to the committee. They will furniſh entertainment to thoſe who wiſh to know the particulars of this myſterious tranſaction."

Theſe minutes contain the examinations of ſeveral perſons, relative to a general conſpiracy in favour of government, and of a deſign to ſeize General Waſhington; ſome of which follow.

"The provincial congreſs having taken ſundry letters before them under conſideration, and finding, from other circumſtances, that a moſt wicked and dangerous conſpiracy was formed againſt the liberties of America, judged proper to appoint a committee of inquiry, with powers to examine into the nature of it, and to fit in judgement in bringing to condign puniſhment ſuch perſon or perſons as they ſhould find concerned in it. The following perſons were appointed a committee for the purpoſe.

Preſident, Peter R. Livingſton.

J. M. Scott	Peter Curtenius
Marinus Willett	John Abeel
Alex. M'Dougal	Corn. Byvank
John Berrian	John Stoutenburgh
Herc. Mulligen	James Weſſels
Gerſhom Mott	John Crimſhire

Gilbert Smith, Secretary.

June 29. 1776. The congreſs taking into ſerious conſideration the number of diſaffected perſons in the province, and the danger of keeping them in the city, thought fit to ſend 200 of them into Connecticut, to be kept in the different priſons till they could be brought conveniently to trial.

It having appeared from ſtrong evidence, and many circumſtances, that David Matthews, Eſq; mayor of the city, was an aider and abetter of the conſpiracy, and alſo the principal manager of an illegal correſpondence, he was ſeized by order of the provincial congreſs, and committed to the new gaol.

On the 3d of July the committee again met, and ordered James Clayford to be brought before them.

The priſoner being at the bar, and ſworn,

Mr Mott told him, By order of this committee, I inform you, that we have the cleareſt evidence of your having been treacherouſly concerned, in obtaining information and papers relating to public affairs, which you delivered to certain perſons to be conveyed to the enemy; that in privacy and covenant with Mary Gibbons, you felonioufly and ſecretly copied writings of the commander in chief, which were afterwards ſent to be communicated to the foes of America; that you in your heart conceived and propoſed a plan to ſeize on the perſon of General Waſhington, and carry him off as a priſoner to the mercenary army. What have you to anſwer to theſe charges, or to ſay why you ſhould not be made an example of?

Priſoner. I labour under every diſadvantage, having no one to ſpeak for me, and not being tried by a jury; but I have confidence in the humanity of this court. Do not be ſevere with me, Gentlemen, nor ſhed the blood of an innocent man. I beg that I may hear the evidences againſt me examined before my face.

Mr Mulligen. You do not deſerve ſuch a favour; we are well ſatisfied of your guilt, and that you ought long ago to have ſuffered your deſerts.

Mr Abeel. I think it will not take much time to re-examine the witneſſes; not that I have any doubt of his guilt, but to give him no cauſe of complaint at our proceedings.

The committee agreed to it; and James Myer, Thomas Leffetts, and Peter Goff, were ſworn. They depoſed what has been

been before related, that the priſoner often attended the meeting of the conſpirators, at the Serjeant's Arms, and that he uſed frequently to boaſt of his amours with Mrs Gibbons; that he propoſed, with this woman's aſſiſtance, to ſeize Gen. Waſhington's perſon, and carry him off; that he frequently brought papers and letters of the General's to the ſociety, which were copied, and ſent away.

Priſoner. Remember, Mr Goff, you are upon oath, and that my life depends on it. As to my connection with Mrs Gibbons, I do not deny it, but never was concerned in any conſpiracy. You muſt know, Mr Goff, that I only ſaid at the ſociety, that ſuch a thing as ſeizing Gen. Waſhington might be done; but I never agreed to or thought of doing it, nor did any perſon preſent propoſe or adviſe it.

Goff. Yes; you often propoſed it, and offered your ſervice, and ſaid Mrs Gibbons would aſſiſt: and they applauded it, and drank your health.

Mr Pyvank. Have you nothing farther to ſay in your defence?

Priſoner. I have been treated cruelly, tried without judge or jury: it's nothing but a ſcheme to puniſh the innocent, and get clear of honeſt people.

Court. It is our opinion that you are guilty, and you are to be remanded to the gaol from whence you came, and we recommend to you to prepare for that death you deſerve, and to which you are condemned by the authority of your country.

The priſoner was then very abuſive, calling the court tyrants and murderers; but the guard hurried him away.

July 6. The congreſs received an account from Albany, that a body of Tories were detected in a deſign of firing the town, and blowing up the magazines; and that ſome of the principal perſons in the country were concerned in it. It appears, that they have a correſpondence through the whole province, and neighbouring colonies, and propoſed to riſe, and make themſelves maſters of the fortreſſes, and diſarm their enemies. Many of them were ſeized in Albany; but they would make no confeſſion, and were thrown into gaol. Scouts and parties were ſent out in every county, to watch and ſecure the inſurgents: about ninety have been taken in Albany and its neighbourhood. It appeared, that a body of fifty Tories roſe at Poughkeepſey, and attempted to diſarm our friends; but after an obſtinate engagement, in which five of them were killed, the reſt were taken priſoners, and ſent to Ridgefield. The congreſs taking theſe things into mature deliberation, reſolved, that ſome examples ſhould be made; and accordingly ordered, that James Clayford under condemnation ſhould be ſpeedily executed.

July 7. The committee met, and ordered David Matthews, late mayor of the city, to be brought before them.

Mr Matthews being brought in, caſt a look of contempt on the court, and affected to treat it with deriſion.

Preſident. We ſit here by the authority of the people, to inquire into a moſt horrid conſpiracy, with powers to quit or puniſh, as evidence ſhall appear. You are charged, Sir, with being a principal adviſer and abettor of ſchemes againſt your country; we have evidence of your having attended an unlawful meeting, aſſociated for the purpoſe of overturning the preſent conſtitution, and introducing the old tyranny. It appears that you have kept up a correſpondence with men adjudged enemies to this country, and have diſtributed money in order to procure intelligence for them. If you have any thing to ſay, we are ready to hear it.

Priſoner. This is a new mode of trial, to hurry a man to priſon without letting him know his crime; to ſeize his papers, and put armed men into his houſe; and then examine him in a private manner, without a jury of his peers, or giving him any information of his accuſers, or allowing him to prepare for his defence. I ſcorn your mercy, and am ready to ſuffer for my king and country.—If I am to undergo the formality of a trial, let it be in the accuſtomed manner, by a jury.

Mr Macdougal. Sir, we are ready to do you all the juſtice you can aſk; but we expect not to be bullied and cavalliered in this manner. We have told you the authority by which we act; and if you chuſe to examine any witneſſes, or make a defence, we are ready to hear it.

Priſoner. I am ſenſible all defence will be vain with men thirſting after blood. How many fathers have you already torn from their families, and thrown into priſon, only for difference of ſentiment? If my principles are my crime,

crime, I never made a ſecret of being a friend to the king and conſtitution. You know yourſelves, that the conſpiracy you talk of is a mere pretence to puniſh. The people you have thrown into priſon, were guilty of no other miſdeeds, than meeting in a ſocial manner, and expreſſing their wiſhes for the reſtoration of the old conſtitution. They could not hurt you, when you are ſurrounded with ſo formidable an army in your ſervice: they never were mad enough to attempt ſo wild a project. All they have done is to declare their opinions freely, during the openneſs of ſociability and wine. I am ſenſible of no other proceedings of the ſociety, and am privy to no ſcheme of ſo mad and improbable a nature. You muſt therefore uſe your pleaſure; for I cannot in my conſcience admit of any authority in this body, to try and confine, or puniſh, any ſubject of England.

Court. Call in the evidences. If Mr Matthews does chuſe to aſk them any queſtions, the court will hear them again, and give him a full opportunity. James Myers, Stephen Prince, Thomas Lefferts, and Peter Goff, were ſworn. — They depoſed, That they had often ſeen the priſoner very active at the meeting of the conſpirators; that the papers given to the ſociety by Clayford, were put into his hands to be communicated to the enemy: That he often diſtributed money among the members, and encouraged them in their oppoſition to the congreſs: That they heard him, on the 20th of May, ſay, that the day was not far diſtant when the bodies of the congreſs would be food for crows: That he often called the congreſs tyrants, and exhorted the members to union, patience, and fidelity.

Priſoner. I would not be underſtood to acknowledge the authority of this committee; but I muſt not even here, for I would no where elſe, ſuffer an act of charity to be perverted. I attended theſe meetings, I do not deny, out of affection to the conſtitution; but never had any notion ſo abſurd as a conſpiracy, to be managed and conducted at a tavern, in the hearing of the waiters and promiſcuous company. The money I diſtributed was only out of benevolence, and in pity for the diſtreſs of many of the members, who are honeſt men ruined by the times. I hope the congreſs will not call this treaſon. I hope they will not call it treaſon for us to meet and conſult together for the ſupport of our families: this is all the treaſon we have meant, to aſſiſt each other, to contribute and comfort thoſe friends to government who were in want—— (Here the court interrupted him).

Court. If you have nothing more worthy of our attention to offer but ſuch abuſe and barefaced fallacies, we muſt order you back to the place from whence you came. We are convinced of your guilt, and recommend you to make a confeſſion, and repent of your crimes. Your confeſſion may intitle you, not only to mercy, but, if you diſcover ſincerity in your reformation, a perſon of your ſtation and influence may expect every favour from your country.

Priſoner. I can receive no favour on any ſuch diſhonourable conditions. I avow my principles, and ſhall never ſwerve from them: but I would intreat you to have ſome pity (not on me) but on the numberleſs families that you expoſe to ruin, by carrying away their innocent fathers, huſbands, and brothers. I only aſk you for myſelf, to give me an interview with General Waſhington; from him I may expect the treatment of a gentleman.

Court. You have been uſed with juſtice and civility. If you have nothing further to ſay, let the guards convey him into him ſafe cuſtody, and give him every thing convenient.

July 8. The provincial congreſs having received the report of the committee, came to a reſolution, that David Matthews, late mayor of the city, having been fully convicted, and proved guilty of treaſonable practices, tending to the ſubverſion of our preſent happy government, deſerves no longer to live, and is therefore ſentenced to ſuffer death, as a common malefactor, on the 25th day of Auguſt next.

Auguſt 1. The congreſs in full meeting reſolved to poſtpone the execution of the ſentence paſſed on David Matthews, Eſq; *ſine die*; and ordered him to be carried into Connecticut, there to be kept impriſoned till further orders.

The trial of the other priſoners was alſo deferred, and ſtrict commands given to detect and purſue ſuch as were ſtill concealed, that they might be preſerved in ſafe cuſtody till the times would render it convenient to bring them to trial.

An anſwer to the Declaration of the American congreſs. 2*s.* Cadell. [433.]

EVery attentive and diſpaſſionate reader of the declaration of independency iſſued by the American Congreſs in July laſt, muſt have obſerved, that many of the articles of impeachment there exhibited againſt his Majeſty's adminiſtration of government, have more the appearance of frivolous cavil, and peeviſh invective, than of the manly reſentment of a people ſuffering under the iron hand of oppreſſion, bereft of their conſtitutional liberties, plundered of their property, or deprived of the natural rights of mankind. Grievances of this petty caſt could not fail of weakening the force and effect of thoſe objections which ſeem to be of weightier ſubſtance, and higher import; as, in every kind of argument, one indefenſible poſition, or ill-founded fact, always creates a diſtruſt of the moſt irrefragable truths advanced in ſupport of the ſame cauſe; and, like poltroons in an army, only ſtand in the way of good ſoldiers, who would have been victorious without them.

But the author of the preſent tract does not condeſcend to take advantage of every opening in the weaker parts of the Declaration in queſtion. He boldly undertakes to demoliſh the whole work, by ſucceſſive attacks on every diſtinct article of which it conſiſts; at the ſame time, however, appearing to make very light of his own enterprize; for he ſcruples not to declare, that "of the whole liſt of charges ſo confidently urged againſt his Majeſty, each ſeems to be diſtinguiſhed by its own peculiar *abſurdity*."—So that he leaves little room for pluming himſelf on the victory that is ſo eaſily to be gained.

Confident, however, as this champion is, and exulting in his own ſtrength, or, rather, in the weakneſs of his adverſary, we muſt do him the juſtice to obſerve, that the abilities which he poſſeſſes, are well adapted to the taſk he has undertaken. He is amply furniſhed, with reſpect to every kind of neceſſary information, relative to the ſeveral points in debate; his reaſoning is cloſe, his language clear, and his ſtyle acute and animated. But we cannot approve his angry and contemptuous manner of treating his antagoniſts. He ſeems to thinks no epithets too harſh for the Americans. But what has the calling of ill names to do with argument? What does railing prove? Nothing but a want of candour and moderation in the perſon who makes uſe of ſuch weapons. Will the verbal abuſe of two or three millions of diſcontented people, remove their diſcontents, or convince them that their grievances are imaginary? That they believe them real, will admit of no doubt, when we conſider, that men can give no ſtronger proof of their ſincerity in any cauſe, than the hazarding their lives and fortunes in its defence.—If the Americans have ſet us an example of intemperate and unbecoming ſpeech, it is, ſurely, beneath us to follow it. It is not a tongue-doughty ſcolding-bout, not a war of words, in which we are unhappily engaged. M.

[The Reviewer proceeds to give extracts; inſtead of which we ſhall here inſert the INTRODUCTION entire, viz.]

ILL would it become the dignity of an inſulted Sovereign, to deſcend to altercation with revolted ſubjects.—This would be to recogniſe that equality and independence, to which ſubjects, perſiſting in revolt, cannot fail to pretend.—Ill would it become the policy of an enlightened Sovereign, to appeal to other ſtates on matters relating to his own internal government.—This would be to recogniſe the right of other ſtates to interfere in matters, from which all foreign interpoſition ſhould for ever be precluded.

To theſe conſiderations it is, we muſt attribute the neglect with which the Declaration of the American congreſs has been treated by the government of Great Britain. Eaſy as it were, and fit as it may be, to refute the calumnies contained in that audacious paper, it could not be expected that his Majeſty or his miniſters ſhould condeſcend to give it any anſwer.

But that anſwer, which neither a ſenſe of dignity, nor principles of policy, will allow the Sovereign to give, may yet be furniſhed by the zeal of any well-affected ſubject.

For, after all, what are the members of this mighty congreſs? With whatever titles they may dignify their ſelves, in reſpect to us at leaſt they are but ſimple individuals.

Were they more, yet, in this country, the meaſures even of government are open to the examination of every ſubject. The right of cenſuring what they diſapprove, the

the partiſans of America have exerciſed, and ſtill exerciſe, without ſcruple, and without ſhame. They will not ſurely deny to me the right of defending what I approve. *Here* at leaſt they will not be backward in acknowledging, that it is no mean advantage which we derive from the happy form of our conſtitution, that private individuals are competent to thoſe taſks, which, under more jealous governments, can be executed only by officers commiſſioned for the purpoſe. *Here* at leaſt they will allow, that an inſult offered to every man may be repelled by any man *.

And ſurely the Declaration of the American congreſs is an inſult offered to every one who bears the name of *Briton*. For, in conſidering the preſent conteſt between Great Britain and America, it is a truth which deſerves our peculiar attention, and which therefore cannot be too often repeated, nor too ſtrongly inculcated, that the diſpute is not, nor never has it been, between his Majeſty and the whole or any part of his ſubjects. The diſpute is clearly between one part of his ſubjects and another. The blow given by the congreſs appears indeed to be levelled at his Majeſty; but the wound was intended for us.

For let us ſeparate in idea, ſo far as they can be ſeparated, the intereſts of the King from thoſe of his ſubjects; and let us, for the ſake of argument, ſuppoſe—what I truſt we ſhall hereafter moſt fully diſprove,—that the preſent conteſt took its riſe from a claim ſet up by parliament to the exerciſe of unconſtitutional, unprecedented power over the colonies: What, in this caſe, had his Majeſty to gain by ſupporting the claim of parliament? How would he have advanced any ſeparate intereſt by it? Was it by an acceſſion of new power? Was it by an acquiſition of new revenues? By one or other of theſe, if by any way, muſt he advance his own ſeparate intereſts.

There are but two ways in which the King could acquire new power. Either he muſt aſſume to his ſelf the exerciſe of thoſe powers which are now exerciſed by the other conſtituent branches of the ſovereignty, or he muſt take off the reſtraints under which he exerciſes the powers he already has. Far, I am ſure, is it beyond the ken of my diſcernment, to diſcover how, by increaſing the power of Parliament,—and by this ſuppoſition the power of parliament was to be increaſed,—his Majeſty was to be enabled, or ſhould have expected that he would be enabled, to ſeize into his own hands the powers which were exerciſed, or take off the reſtraints impoſed, by that very parliament.

Was it an acquiſition of new revenues which his Majeſty could propoſe to his ſelf by the ſucceſs of this conteſt? Surely not. Whether his Britiſh ſubject conti-

* I ſay, *here* they will acknowledge this. Not ſo in that unhappy country over which theſe aſſertors of liberty have aſſumed juriſdiction. *Here*, ſo much as to think of doing any thing to impair the liberty of the preſs, is repreſented as the moſt atrocious tyrany. *There*, this liberty has been utterly deſtroyed. And when was it deſtroyed? Did theſe men wait till they were already under the irritation of long-continued and reciprocal hoſtilities? No. It was at a time of pretended ſuffering, and pretended patience. It was one of the firſt preludes to the execution of their deſign.

So ſore were they, ſo conſcious, from the very beginning, of their guilt, that in the midſt of a people, groaning, as they would have it believed, under the preſſure of injuries then actually inflicting on them by the hands of unrelenting tyrants; they dared not leave the people at large to expreſs their real feelings, they dared not leave the channels of conviction open. To their own party alone was reſerved the privilege of expreſſing their ſentiments: To them only the preſs was open. To their oppoſents, to thoſe whom they but ſuſpected of oppoſition, it was irrevocably ſhut. Whatever could be ſaid to blacken the deſigns, miſ-ſtate the words, miſrepreſent the actions, of the latter, was received with eagerneſs, and circulated with unremitting labour. Private confidence was violated; even theft was committed to get at letters and documents, which, obtained in ſo baſe a manner, were firſt garbled, and in that mutilated ſtate ſent forth into the world, as damning proofs of dark deſigns which never had been formed [xxvi 25—30.]. But not a ſyllable would they ſuffer to be made public that could tend to the exculpation of the objects of their fury. Theſe were not to be endured if they attempted to juſtify, ſcarcely even if they attempted only to deny, the charges. Two men there were (Rivington [598] and Mien), and but two, who dared to exerciſe, or to much as to avow the intention of exerciſing their employment with any degree of impartiality. What was their fate? The one ſaw his houſe broken open, his papers ſeized, his implements deſtroyed, or carried off; both were driven out of the country by actual violence, and the dread of threatened aſſaſſination.

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nued to bear—as hitherto they had borne—almoſt the whole of the common burdens of the ſtate; or whether his American ſubjects contributed a part—and a ſmall part only was expected—of their proportion, would have made no alteration in the ſtate of his revenues. Were the Americans to pay what was demanded,—ſuppoſing always the parliament alone to aſſeſs the proportion to be paid by the Britiſh and American ſubjects,—he would not receive more:—were they not to pay, he would not receive leſs.

In the event therefore of this conteſt,—let us again repeat it,—not the ſeparate intereſts of his Majeſty, but thoſe of his Britiſh ſubjects are involved. If the Americans inſult him by groundleſs complaints of his government, it is becauſe he aſſerted our rights:—if they have dared to renounce all allegiance to his crown, it is becauſe he determined not to give up our rights *.

The general charge brought againſt his Majeſty, in this audacious paper, is, That "the hiſtory of his reign is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations; all having in direct object the eſtabliſhment of an abſolute tyranny over"—what they call—"theſe ſtates,"—what we ſhould call—his Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

In ſupport of this atrocious charge certain maxims are advanced; a theory of government is eſtabliſhed; and what the authors of the Declaration call *facts*, are ſubmitted, as they tell us, to "the candid world."

Theſe maxims, this theory, and theſe facts, we are now about to examine. We ſhall begin by the facts. And to ſtate them more clearly, the ſeveral charges are numbered, and divided into ſo many ſeparate articles. They are given in the order in which they ſtand in the Declaration, and each conſidered apart. But as there is a ſtudied confuſion in that arrangement, it was thought right to ſubjoin a ſhort, but general, review of the whole; in which the maxims and the theory are examined, and the grievances alledged are claſſed under their reſpective heads: and under certain heads the congreſs would, no doubt, have claſſed them, if, conſcious of the futility of the charges, they had not fled to the mean reſource of endeavouring to ſupply by numbers, what they wanted in weight, to confuſe where they could not hope to convince.

Much merit ſeems to have been aſſumed by the authors of the Declaration on account of the "attention," which they profeſs to have ſhewn to us, whom, for this laſt time, as they inform us, they ſtyle—"their Britiſh brethren;"—of the "warnings" they have given us;—of "their appeals to our native juſtice and magnanimity." And, to do them juſtice, ſome art there was in the ſteps by which they endeavoured to make us their dupes, the blind inſtruments of procuring them that independence at which they ſo long have aimed.—Their firſt attacks were cautious: the miniſtry only were to blame: to rail at miniſters is alway popular. The King was deceived, the parliament miſled, the nation deluded.—In a little time they ſaw that parliament was neither to be frightened nor argued into a reſignation of its juſt authority; and then parliament came in for its ſhare of culpability. It encroached on the rights of the American aſſemblies; for they too, all at once, were become parliaments. Still the King was their common father, the nation their brethren.—Yet a little while, and they ſaw, that the King was not to be perſuaded to liſten to the deceitful voice of faction, in preference to the ſober advice of the great conſtitutional council of the nation; and then the King ceaſed to be their father. Still the nation were their brethren, their friends. So late even as the preſent year, when war was declared againſt the bulk of the nation, there remained yet many of them friends, intitled to "applauſe and gratitude for their patriotiſm and benevolence *."—At laſt they perceived, that thoſe friends could not ſerve the turn expected of them; could no more miſguide the nation, than deceive the King and parliament: and now King, and parliament, and nation, and patriots, and friends, are all involved in one common accuſation; all pointed out as objects of one common odium. Still however they regret, and feelingly no doubt,

* This has been expreſsly acknowledged by the author of Common ſenſe: A book which has been in ſome ſort adopted by the congreſs; many of the moſt ſtriking paſſages of the Declaration being borrowed from it. The charge there alledged againſt the King is,—"That he has undertaken in his own right, to ſupport the parliament in what he call theirs." "It is by this combination"—adds the author, and the Declaration adopts the phraſe,—"that the good people of America are grievouſly oppreſſed." [289.]

* See their Declaration of April 1. 1776.

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that neither warnings, "nor appeals," nor "conjurations," have excited us to "diſavow" what they ſtigmatiſe as "unwarrantable juriſdiction," acts of "uſurpation,"—to liſten to what they call "the voice of juſtice and conſanguinity." That is, in other words, they regret moſt heartily, that neither they, nor their emiſſaries, have been able to prevail with us to join in their rebellion. Their hopes peradventure had been ſanguine; their diſappointment therefore may be ſevere. They appealed to the paſſions; but they had forgotten, it ſhould ſeem, that there is another appeal to which, ſooner or later, Britons do not fail to liſten,—an appeal to good ſenſe.

To the good ſenſe of my countrymen I venture to appeal. To that good ſenſe with confidence do I ſubmit the following Anſwer to the Declaration. Honeſt I am ſure it is; I truſt not inadequate. Were the charges of "unwarrantable juriſdiction," of "tyranny," of "uſurpation," ſo boldy urged againſt our rulers, ſupported by proof, I ſhould readily allow it to be the duty of every man to unite in procuring redreſs to injured ſubjects; but if it appear,—and I truſt it will appear,—that the charges are unſupported even by the ſhadow of a proof, let it, in return, be allowed to be the duty of every man to unite in reducing rebellious ſubjects to a due obedience to law.

Happy ſhould I be, could I ſuggeſt new motives to my fellow-ſubjects of Great Britain, for ſubmitting with cheerfulneſs to the burdens which muſt be borne, for concurring with zeal in the meaſures which muſt be adopted to effectuate this important object.

Happy ſhould I be, could I contribute to efface any ſtain, which the falſe accuſations of the rebellious congreſs may have thrown on the character of a prince, ſo juſtly intitled to the love of his ſubjects, and the eſteem of foreign nations.

Happy ſhould I be, were it poſſible to induce this deluded people to liſten to the voice of reaſon; to abandon a ſet of men who are making them ſtilts to their own private ambition; to return to their former confidence in the King and his parliament, and, like the Romans, when they threw off the yoke of the Decemvirs,—"Inde libertatis captare auram, unde ſervitutem timendo rempublicam in eum ſtatum perduxere."

A ſermon preached at St Paul's, New-York, from Jer. xii. 15. *the day ſubſequent to the attempt to deſtroy that city by fire* [582.]. *By the Rev. Mr O'Beirne, chaplain to Lord Howe.*

THis ſermon is ſuitably adapted to the occaſion on which it was preached, viz. the reſtoration of the free exerciſe of the public worſhip in the Epiſcopal church of New-York, after the reduction of the city by Gen. Howe, and the attempt to reduce it to aſhes by the incendiaries.

"Who (ſays the preacher) that was witneſs of the cruel and diſaſtrous deed of the night before laſt, could promiſe himſelf, that you ſhould be aſſembled this day in the houſe of God, to praiſe him for your wonderful deliverance? Who could have hoped, that this temple would remain a monument of the returning favour of Heaven, amidſt the horror of the ruins through which you muſt have paſſed to approach it? Which of you could have ſaid to himſelf, that he ſhould ſee theſe doors opened once more for the reception of the faithful, "though as yet but as the ſhaking of an olive tree, and the gleaning grapes when the vintage is done?"

After ſome pertinent reflections on the ſenſations of grief and joy that had ſo rapidly ſucceeded each other; and after warning his hearers againſt prophets propheſying lies, in the name of the Lord, who ſent them not, he opens the ſubject of his diſcourſe by the conſideration of the grateful ſenſe they ſhould entertain of the goodneſs of God in their deliverance.

"The immediate impreſſions of gratitude for preſent benefits, (ſays he), are ſtrong, lively, and affecting. We feel them with warmth; we expreſs them with rapture. But when the firſt ſenſe of our delivery is paſt, when our enemies are ſupreſſed, and the danger removed, we are too apt to forget the reſolutions we formed in the hour of diſtreſs: the God of our ſalvation is forgotten, and repaid with ingratitude, neglect, and diſobedience.

All that is ſacred or dear upon earth,—your religion, your civil rights and liberties, the enjoyment of your property, the freedom of your perſons, the worſhip of your God, the comfort of the ſacraments, the preſence and exhortation of your miniſters,—all that you poſſeſſed, and

and gloried in, as Britiſh ſubjects, and as Chriſtians, wreſted from you by violence and oppreſſion, while "the ſhepherds were ſmitten, and the ſheep of the flock ſcattered abroad;"—all theſe bleſſings, valuable ſurely, if there be any ſo on this ſide the grave, and the dearer to you now for having been ſo cruelly deprived of them, hath your God begun to reſtore to you in this your day; and with his ſtretched out arm, in a manner viſible to every eye, brought you back to a proſpect of happier days, and placed you again under the protecting care of the ancient guardians of your religion and liberty. And can it be poſſible that you ſhould ever ſuffer the remembrance of the divine mercies, thus extended to you, to be blotted out from your minds? It were doing wrong to thoſe who have ſuffered with the fortitude and perſeverance, the loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, which have diſtinguiſhed the friends of government in this colony, even to ſuppoſe it. And I ſhould hope, that they who have endured ſo long and painful a trial, rather than renounce their loyalty, or the religious principles on which that loyalty is chiefly founded, will never hereafter be guilty of any action, or purſue any conduct, that can diſgrace them as good ſubjects, or as virtuous Chriſtians."

Having thus pathetically exhorted them to perſevere in their grateful acknowledgements to the God of their redemption, he next proceeds to point out to them the uſe they ſhould make of returning mercy; that they ſhould humble themſelves beneath the divine chaſtiſement; and that from the exceſſes of others they ſhould learn meekneſs and moderation; nor preſume to deal out the bolts of almighty vengeance againſt thoſe whom his juſtice may arraign as guilty of ſuch a profanation.

Having enlarged upon this affecting ſubject, he then conſiders the ſteps that led their country into its preſent calamitous ſtate.

"My ſon, fear thou the Lord and the king, and meddle not with them that are given to change,"—was the excellent rule laid down by the wiſeſt of men. Againſt thoſe who tranſgreſs it, he denounces a ſudden and inevitable deſtruction: nor is it poſſible to foreſee the miſeries they may entail on themſelves and their deſcendents:—"Their calamity ſhall riſe ſuddenly, and who knoweth the ruin of them both?" The words are remarkable, but they are dictated by wiſdom, and ſupported by experience.

Call then to mind the happy and proſperous days this colony enjoyed, when loyalty to your ſovereign, affection to the conſtitution of your parent-ſtate, and obedience to the laws you enjoyed under its protection, diſtinguiſhed it above all the other provinces of America. Your condition was then an object of envy to nations corrupted by the refinements of luxury. Peace was in your dwellings, plenty in your ſtreets;—induſtry diffuſed her bleſſings through your fields with an increaſing profuſion, giving life to all the uſeful arts, and nurturing them daily into maturity and perfection. The produce of your country flowed from your port in a conſtant, uninterrupted ſtream; and you received in return the conveniencies and comforts of life, and all the elegancies which a free and extenſive commerce can beſtow on a prudent and contented people. A friendly, hoſpitable, and ſocial intercourſe united you together as the members of one family, to the admiration and delight of ſtrangers who reſided among you; you were bleſſed beyond the uſual lot of men; happy, completely ſo, did you but know how to value your happineſs, and to preſerve it!

Alas! what a change of proſpect will the reverſe exhibit! Where ſhall we ſeek for that treaſure of happineſs which you could boaſt when every man ſat under his own vine, and eat his bread with cheerfulneſs? Is it not waſted all, and conſumed in viſionary ſchemes, empty and fanciful as the dreams of the morning? Is it not ſquandered away in lawleſs and ungrateful attempts, repugnant to every principle divine and human? in purſuits which plain ſenſe and reaſon condemn, and at which even the impulſes of nature muſt recoil? Peace, frightened from the ſeats where once ſhe loved to dwell, long ſince took her flight from among you. Diſſenſions, party rage, public enmities, and private animoſities, uſurped her place, and brought with them a horrid train of mutual fears, diſtruſts, and endleſs jealouſies. By theſe were the confidence and harmony of all ſocial intercourſe deſtroyed; by theſe were the bands of love and friendſhip torn aſunder; by theſe were even the ties of conſanguinity and nature diſſolved. Self-intereſt, ſelf-preſervation, the welfare of poſterity,

poſterity, principles ingrafted in the human mind by the beneficent creator, were all confounded and loſt in this dark and diſmal night of confuſion, anarchy, and licentiouſneſs.

From what cauſe your ſufferings may have originated, this is not the time, nor the place, to conſider. Too certain it is, that they have now riſen to ſuch a height of aggravation, as needs no words to repreſent to you:—you feel it beyond the energy of words. Whatever the principles of your perſecutors may be, their unrelenting malice is but too notorious. To what a ſcene were you witneſſes the night before laſt, when, juſt eſcaped from the ſtorm, and imagining yourſelves arrived at a port of reſt,—to awake at the midnight-hour, and find your city in flames! to ſee your all periſhing before your eyes, and to know that your deſtroyers were ſecretly among you, ſpreading the ruin, and exulting in the ſucceſs of their infernal ſcheme!

Yes, my friends, ye were witneſſes of it.—Ye ſaw the treacherous adherents of theſe pretended guardians of your rights and poſſeſſions, who came to reſcue you from tyranny and oppreſſion, armed with firebands, and, under cover of the darkneſs, wrapping your city in flames. Ye ſaw the brave and generous ſervants of your King,—that King whom you have ſo often heard repreſented as a tyrant, who ſends forth his fleets and armies to enſlave, ravage, deſtroy,—flying to the aſſiſtance of their fellow-ſubjects, in the midſt of the flames, at the hazard of their lives, exerting every nerve to preſerve your dwellings and poſſeſſions, and tearing from the hands of the dark incendiaries the inſtruments they had prepared for your deſtruction."

Having pathetically deſcribed the ruin and deſtruction of that fatal night, the preacher proceeds to adminiſter ſome conſolation to the ſufferers, by ſhewing what God had already done in their favour, and animating them to perſeverance in their duty, and reliance on the Divine Being.

"Let a reciprocation of kindneſs and humanity diſtinguiſh you (ſays he) in this ſeaſon of diſtreſs, to ſoften the rigour of each others ſufferings, and lighten the univerſal burden of affliction. Be of one heart, and one mind; cleave together; commend yourſelves to the protection of God, and doubt not but he will complete the work he hath already ſo graciouſly begun.

I muſt not finiſh as if I meant to diſappoint your expectations, and not adopt a concluſion which I am convinced you have already anticipated. The allegiance they had ſworn to their lawful ſovereign, and an affectionate attachment to his virtuous character, compelled your clergy to ſhut theſe doors, rather than omit the dutiful addreſſes which the church enjoins them daily to offer to Heaven for his ſafety. Let us, therefore, conclude the ſervice of this day, when the freedom of your worſhip is reſtored to you, by uniting together, with one heart, and one voice, to implore the divine favour and protection for our Sovereign Lord, King George; that God would be pleaſed to give him length of days, and increaſe of happineſs;—to proſper all his undertakings for the good of his people, and to bleſs him with what his actions prove, and his words aſſert to be the "favourite wiſh of his heart, the reſtoration of harmony, and the re eſtabliſhment of order and happineſs in every part of his dominions." [334.]

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An apology for Chriſtianity: in a ſeries of letters, addreſſed to Edward Gibbon, Eſq; author of the decline and fall of the Roman empire [142.]. By R. Watſon, D. D. F. R. S. and regius profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Cambridge. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed *White*.

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A ſecond [xxxiv. 617.] diſſertation on heretical opinions. By John Rawlins, M. A. 2 s. *Rivington*. —— Mr Rawlins diſcovers good ſenſe and learning. The two laſt ſections are immediately addreſſed to younger ſtudents; and here much ſeaſonable and judicious advice is adminiſtered. The ſtudy of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory is recommended; which if the ſtudents impartially and attentively purſue, they will probably be convinced, that the brand of hereſy has been affixed by different parties on their opponents, each in their turn; and that no man who really ſeeks after truth, or who loves God and his word, can in a criminal ſenſe, or in the ſcripture-ſenſe, be a heretic, though he may not be able to agree to ſome human or eſtabliſhed explications of the ſacred writings. M.

Divine worſhip due to the whole Bleſſed Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, as being one and the ſame God; proved from ſcripture and antiquity; as that doctrine is taught in the articles, and the practice of it enjoined in the liturgy, of the church of England. Among which are interſperſed Dr Samuel Clarke's cenſures of Arians, Socinians, &c. with divers citations from his writings, to ſhew what conceſſions he made, and what near advances to the true catholic faith. 1 s. *Rivington*. —— This author writes with mildneſs and good ſenſe. He frequently introduces Dr Clarke as affording ſupport to that doctrine he wiſhed to defend. From ſome paſſages we ſhould almoſt think, that this writer and Dr Clarke agreed in their ſentiments on the ſubject: As when we read, that "Chriſt is the Son of God — by an *ineffable derivation*;" and again, "There is, we agree, a poſteriority of order in the Son and Holy Spirit, with reference to their *emanation* and *extraction*;" and further,—"It will always be our duty, principally, and in the firſt place, to make our ſupplications and prayers, to offer up our praiſes and thankſgivings, and to render all poſſible honour and adoration, to *God the Father*, as head and fountain of the Godhead." But there are other expreſſions in the pamphlet to which Dr Clarke could not have aſſented. We may, however, obſerve, that perſons who are ſerious and ſincere in what they ſay on diſputed points, often come much nearer to thoſe who ſeem to differ from them, than they are ready to apprehend. M.

The true Sonſhip of Chriſt inveſtigated; and his perſon, dignity, and offices, explained and confirmed from the ſacred ſcriptures. By a clergyman. 2 s. *Dilly*. —— The language of this book is temperate and mild, and the principles it inculcates ſeem to ariſe from the conviction of the author's own mind. M.

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

Travels through France and Spain, in the years 1770 and 1771. In which is particularly minuted the preſent ſtate of thoſe countries, reſpecting agriculture, population, manufactures, &c. By Joſeph Marſhall, Eſq; Vol. 4. 6 s. *Corral*. —— The preceding volumes were publiſhed in 1771. — The Monthly Reviewers ſeem to ſuſpect, that *James Marſhall, Eſq*; is not a real, but an aſſumed name; — adding, however, "If this work gives us a tolerably true account of the ſtate of huſbandry, agriculture, population, &c. in the countries deſcribed, (as we are inclined to believe it does), it cannot fail of affording many uſeful hints to farmers, and farming gentlemen; as the methods of practice, and the recital of improvements, form a very conſiderable variety, and are, throughout, illuſtrated by the requiſite eſtimates and calculations: but of the veracity of theſe, it is impoſſible for a Reviewer to pronounce. Beſide the information reſpecting almoſt every

very point of rural œconomics, &c. the detail of which forms, as we gueſs, about nine tenths of the volume before us, the writer hath introduced ſuch anecdotes, narratives, deſcriptions, and reflections, relative to the experienced felicity of a well-ſpent country-life, as may prove both entertaining and uſeful to (we would hope) many readers."

An hiſtorical review of the civil wars in Ireland, from the reign of Q. Eliſabeth to the ſettlement under King William. Extracted from parliamentary records, ſtate-acts, and other authentic materials. By J. C. M. D. [Dr Curry.], author of the hiſtorical memoirs of the Iriſh rebellion in 1641 [xxix 210.]. 4to. 15 s. boards. *Murray.* —— Many vindications of the conduct of the Iriſh Roman-Catholics, with reſpect to the memorable rebellion of 1641, have been publiſhed within a few years paſt; and not altogether without ſucceſs. Warner's Hiſtory of Ireland, Brooke's Vindication of the Iriſh Roman-Catholics, and our author's former work, above referred to, (with ſome others), have all contributed to leſſen the general odium caſt on the people of that perſuaſion, by the Proteſtants, on account of the horrid maſſacres and cruelties ſaid to have been perpetrated by the former, on their fellow-ſubjects of the Engliſh pale. The evidences have been re-examined; the facts newly ſtated, on the moſt approved authorities; and additional lights have appeared. We now ſee, that much may be juſtly ſaid in extenuation of the guilt of the Papiſts; and that the Proteſtants were, in many inſtances, even more blameable. Great allowance, alſo, ought to be made for the former, from the many provocations given to them by government; whoſe oppreſſions (dictated, no doubt, by the policy and exigencies of the times) they had long and patiently endured, before they broke out into actual reſiſtance: and when they had recourſe to arms, it is no wonder that they aimed at the total extirpation of thoſe troubleſome inmates, whom they conſidered as tyrannical, plundering invaders. With regard to the cruelties and murders ſaid to have been committed by the Iriſh natives, fomented by religious zeal, the charge is ſtrongly retorted on the other party; and is ſupported by ſuch evidence as will not fail to excite the candid attention of every impartial reader. M.

The life of Robert Lord Clive, Baron Plaſſey, &c. By Charles Caraccioli, Gent. Vol. 2. 3. & 4. [xxxvii. 388.]. 18 s. in ſheets. *Bell, in Bell-yard.* —— The four volumes are filled with materials collected from the late reports [xxxiv. 345. 716.], and memoirs of Indian tranſactions, ill digeſted, worſe connected, and ſuitably printed. M.

An hiſtorical and claſſical dictionary: containing the lives and characters of the moſt eminent and learned perſons, in every age and nation, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time. By John Noorthouck. 2 vols. 12 s. *Cadell.* —— Perhaps the beſt which has appeared in the ſame compendious form. But the author, though an ingenious writer, ſeems to have taken all his materials from preceding compilers, without ever going to the ſource, from which his dates and anecdotes have been originally extracted. On this account his information is frequently fallacious, and we cannot ſafely depend upon his authority. C.

Memoirs of the Kings of France, of the race of Valois. Interſperſed with intereſting anecdotes. To which is added, a tour through the weſtern, ſouthern, and interior provinces of France. In a ſeries of letters. By Nath. Wraxall junior, Eſq; 2 vols. 10 s. 6 d. boards. *Dilly.* —— The profeſſed deſign of theſe Memoirs is not to give a detail of the intrigues of the cabinet, or the great political movements which mark the ſpirit of government, ſo much as to introduce the reader to the more ſplendid and familiar ſcenes of courts, and exhibit the characters of princes in a light which rather diſplays the qualities of the man than of the monarch. A work conducted upon this plan, it muſt be acknowledged, promiſes no ſmall degree of gratification to thoſe who are particularly inclined, from motives of curioſity, to trace the behaviour of elevated perſonages in the unguarded retirement of domeſtic life. There is however, perhaps, ſome moral danger, as well as a mixture of unbecoming intruſion, in expoſing thoſe ſcenes to the public eye with unreſerved ingenuouſneſs and freedom; at the ſame time that the frequent recital of gallantries may be conſidered as derogatory to a work which is intended to convey hiſtorical information. Mr Wraxall indeed ſuggeſts an apology for his conduct, by pleading the greater liberty uſually allowed to the authors of memoirs than of ſtrict and genuine hiſtory. We admit the juſtneſs of this remark, when the licence is confined within thoſe bounds which ought to ſeparate the province of uſeful memoirs from that of amorous intrigue. Whether the author of the work before us has actually tranſgreſſed the limits here mentioned, we ſhall not determine; but he has doubtleſs greatly enriched the narrative with a variety of anecdotes, in reſpect to which the generality of French hiſtorians have been ſilent. C.

Obſervations on the ſcheme before parliament for the maintenance of the poor, with occaſional remarks on the preſent ſyſtem, and a plan propoſed upon different principles. In a letter to Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; member for Litchfield. 6 d. *Wallis*

& Co. —— Offers a new ſcheme, on the principle of thoſe aſſociations ſo well known in this kingdom by the name of *Beneficial Clubs*. Our author appears to be well qualified for the inveſtigation of this difficult ſubject. His manner of writing convinces us, that he is a perſon of good ſenſe, as well as learning; and his ſtyle is ſuch as cannot fail of gaining him reputation as a writer. M.

Reflections on gaming, annuities, and uſurious contracts 1 s. *T. Davies.* —— The author of this pamphlet diſplays, in the ſtrongeſt light, the pernicious effects reſulting to individuals and ſociety, from the ſeveral practices of which he treats; and he alſo popoſes ſuch expedients as ſeem to be the moſt proper towards remedying thoſe evils. The importance of the ſubject alone is ſufficient to merit the attention of the legiſlature; but it has an additional claim to their regard, on account of the juſt and animated repreſentation given by this writer, of the enormous extortion of uſurers, from perſons in diſtreſsful circumſtances, by means of an evaſion of the laws. C.

Eſſay on the political principles of public œconomy. By M D. Browne Dignan. French 3 s. *Hooper.* —— Perfectly well adapted for the education of youth, as the language, in general, is eaſy and polite; and as the principles the eſſay inculcates, would open, upon the young ſuſceptible mind, an idea of public virtue, which might happily expand, and grow into practice, in the mature ſtages of manhood. M.

America.

A letter to the Rev. Joſiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Glouceſter, in anſwer to his "Humble addreſs and earneſt appeal, &c." [xxxvii. 620]. With a Poſtſcript, in which the preſent war with America is ſhewn to be the effect, not of the cauſes aſſigned by him and others, but of a fixed plan of adminiſtration, founded in ſyſtem; the landed oppoſed to the commercial intereſt of the ſtate, being as the means in order to the end. By Samuel Eſtwick, LL D. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.* —— The Dean has here met with a very lively, ſenſible, and able antagoniſt. Mr Eſtwick is an acute reaſoner, and an entertaining writer. The grand queſtion regarding actual and virtual repreſentation in parliament is particularly diſcuſſed, in order to ſhew the juſtice of what has been urged, on this head, by the Americans; for whom the author is a warm and zealous advocate. M.

A ſermon, from Rom xiii. 3. 4 preached before the univerſity of Cambridge, Oct. 25. 1776, being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion. By R Watſon, D. D. 1 s. *White.* —— Steers cautiouſly between Scilla and Charybdis. C.

Sermons on the general faſt, Dec. 13. 1776.

At Oxendon chapel, from Pſ. lxvi. 7. by James Grant, L L. D. lecturer of St Leonard's, Shoreditch. 6 d. *Whitaker.* —— The author takes a curſory view of the colonies which were planted by the ancient Jews, Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, &c.; makes ſome occaſional remarks on their ſubordination and obedience to the laws and government of the reſpective ſtates from which they ſprung; and then conſiders the conduct of our rebellious colonies in America. This is an animated diſcourſe; but has rather a political than a theological complexion. C.

American reſiſtance indefenſible. 6 d. *Bew.* —— This author has laid before his hearers ſuch facts and conſiderations as were neceſſary to convince them, that their governors are not thoſe weak and wicked men they have been repreſented to be; that the meaſures now purſued, againſt our rebellious colonies are juſt and neceſſary. Theſe facts and conſiderations are not injudiciouſly ſtated and applied. C.

By Eaſt Apthorp, M. A. 1 s. *Rolſon.* —— Mr Apthorp is of opinion, that "ſuch an aſtoniſhing enterpriſe as the revolt of thirteen colonies, can be reſolved into nothing leſs than the vindictive providence of God, juſtly chaſtiſing a corrupted nation, both in its ſeat of empire, and in its diſtant dependencies." — He ſeems to be fully perſuaded, (and, as he reſided many years in North America, he may be ſuppoſed to know the diſpoſition of the natives), that "our victories, followed by lenient meaſures, worthy of Engliſh magnanimity, would be productive of a very ſpeedy return to their duty and allegiance." He very warmly, and very properly, recommends to the colonies and the parent-ſtate, mutual benevolence, and a reformation of manners. C.

Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

The modern family-phyſician; or, The art of healing made eaſy; being a plain deſcription of diſeaſes, &c. with the methods of cure, &c. 3 s. *Newbery.* —— A long-winded gentleman, who *proſes* through thirty-ſix chapters of dull and tedious advice, copied and minced from the writings of Sydenham, Mead, Sloane, Buchan, and others. M.

A ſyſtem of military mathematics. By Lewis Lochée, maſter of the military academy, Little Chelſea [xxxv. 432. 94]. 2 vols. 12 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— Drawn up with judgement, and well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe for which the author deſigns it. Theſe two volumes form part of a courſe of military mathematics, which the author propoſes to purſue, if he meets with ſuitable encouragement. M.

Fiat

Fine Arts.

A general hiſtory of the ſcience and practice of muſic, by Sir John Hawkins. 5 vols. 4to. 6 l. 6 s. boards. *Payne.*—— The production of a gentleman equally remarkable for his love of muſic, and for the laborious reſearches to which he has ſpontaneouſly ſubmitted in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.—It may juſtly be preſumed, that this work contains ſuch multifarious and recondite information, relative to the principles of muſic, and the progreſs of the ſcience, as hitherto has hardly ever been amaſſed in the moſt copious treatiſes on this ſubject. C.

Entertainment.

Liberal opinions, in which is concluded the hiſtory of Benignus. Written by himſelf. And publiſhed by Courtney Melmoth. vol. 5. & 6. [263.] 5 s. ſewed. *Robinſon.*—— In theſe volumes the hiſtory of Benignus appears to be brought to a period. The progreſs of the young and inexperienced adventurer is here deſcribed with the ſame variegated colouring which might be diſtinguiſhed in the more early parts of the narrative. Ludicrous characters, fantaſtic incidents, and pertinent reflections, alternately claim our obſervation; and we view with ſympathetic partiality the ingenuous errors of a youth, whoſe greateſt foible is an unſuſpicious confidence in mankind. C.

Plays and Poetry.

Caractacus. A dramatic poem. Written on the model of the ancient Greek tragedy. Firſt publiſhed in the year 1759, and now altered for theatrical repreſentation. By W. Maſon, M. A. 1 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*—— The lyric part of the drama of Caractacus, as altered by the author, and as ſpoken and ſung. 6 d. *Dodſley.*—— Wants no praiſe, nor has ought to fear from cenſure. C.

Semiramis, a tragedy, as it is performed at the theatre-royal in Drury Lane. By George Edward Ayſcough, Eſq; 1 s. 6 d. *Dodſley*—— Profeſſedly a tranſlation of the Semiramis of Voltaire, with ſuch alterations as Mr Ayſcough thought neceſſary to adapt it to the Engliſh ſtage.—The Engliſh Semiramis has little claim to applauſe: The ſtory is improbable, and the verſification is deficient in point of terſeneſs and harmony. The play is prefaced with a very indifferent prologue: and indeed it appears to great diſadvantage on a compariſon with the epilogue, by Mr Sheridan; in which as pretty a noſegay of poetical flowers is made up as the public have lately been preſented with. C. [664.]

The Hotel; or, The double valet. A farce of two acts. As it is performed at Drury-Lane theatre. By Thomas Vaughan, Eſq; 1 s. *Becket.*——Chiefly a tranſlation. Affords ſome laughter on the ſtage, but in the cloſet it will ſcarce bear reading. C.

Songs, duets, trios, &c. in the dramatic romance of Selima and Azor, as performed at Drury-Lane theatre. 6 d. *White.*

The General Faſt; a lyric ode: With a form of prayer proper for the occaſion, and a dedication to the King. 1 s. *Fielding & Walker.*——Ridicules the faſt, and inſults the government. M—The political principles of this writer may be collected from the following paſſages in the ode:

" Courtiers, forgive the rhyming paſt;
I'll tell you how *I* mean to faſt,
And ſanctify the day:
So God protect me, as I mean,
With heart all pure, and conſcience clean,
To *feaſt*, and not to pray."

And from this paragraph in the prayer:—" O God moſt gracious, grant, we moſt humbly beſeech thee, ſucceſs and freedom, and all the glorious conſequences of that freedom, to our fellow-men, our brethren of America."——A man who can rhyme and pray in this kind of language, is out of his province. He ſhould be bearing the ſtandard of rebellion on the White-Plains, or in Hell-gates. C.

A poetical addreſs to Almighty God. Suppoſed to be delivered by his Moſt Sacred Majeſty George III. 1 s. *Bladon.*—— In the form of interrogations, in which the Royal Perſonage appeals to the Great Searcher of hearts for the uprightneſs of his conduct, and the ſincere deſire he entertains for the proſperity and happineſs of his people. The author's deſign is, to convey a juſt idea of our amiable ſovereign; and he appears to be guided by an unfeigned attachment to truth. C.

Bedukah; or, The ſelf-devoted. An Indian paſtoral. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*——The ſubject of this paſtoral, if ſuch however it can juſtly be reckoned, is the barbarous cuſtom among the Gentoos, of the wife being ſacrificed on a funeral pile at the death of her huſband. The horrible tranſaction is deſcribed by the author in ſtriking colours, as well as repreſented by a fine engraving; while the agony and deſpair of the mother, with the heroiſm of the beautiful Bedukah, who is the voluntary victim on the occaſion, are properly contraſted, and expreſſed with the natural force of pathetic ſentiment and enthuſiaſm. C. [xi. 187. xiv. 364. xxviii. 597.]

Hagley. A deſcriptive poem. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*——Hagley may be conſidered as claſſic ground; and Mr Maurice has painted its various beauties with a warm and vivid imagination. C.

Poetical Frenzy; or, A venture in rhyme. 1 s. 6 d. *Baldwin.*—— Inſtead of Frenzy, theſe poems diſcover a degree of well regulated poetical enthuſiaſm [663]; to the diſplay of which, the Pindaric variety in the meaſure is not unhappily accommodated. C.

ODE for the NEW YEAR 1777.

WHY number months? why mark the years?
Why name a newer courſe begun?
The preſent moment be our cares!
All life is but an inſtant won!
The gladſome ſun with riſing day,
Sheds his bright beams, purſues his way,
While ages are a ſhade:
Can the hiſtoric pen then trace
A moment worth the memory's place,
Not loſt in Nature's wild illimitable ſpace?
Bleſt iſle! thy records, Albion, riſe
A laſting column to the ſkies;
The fame of each illuſtrious deed
Bids conſcious Virtue to proceed:
Still by example, fire the lazy blood,
Appall the guilty, and confirm the good.

II.

Whether thro' paths of Fate ye tread,
Wading thro' th' enſanguin'd field;
Or leſs ennobled actions ſpread,
Let Freedom ever be the ſhield!
Unerring like a wakeful eye,
Self-conſcious bade each tyrant fly,
That dar'd in chains to bind:
Who treads th' extent of backward Time,
But labours, with ſome great deſign,
Drawing inſpiring aim to all ſuch worth divine.
Thy pen, fair Hiſtory, ſtands confeſt!
An Alfred, Edward, warms the breaſt:
Such ripen'd worth in ages paſt,
Taught Britons it muſt ever laſt:
By time, nor envy, ſubject to decays,
While Brunſwick honours, and adorns its rays.

III.

Record this mighty good, with George's zeal;
Nor pallid ſickneſs let him feel,
Who points the ſureſt path that leads
To glorious acts, to glorious deeds,
Calling each virtue round:
Bids martial fire poſſeſs the breaſt!
Defying myriads that conteſt,
Or faction to confound!
While the firm maſt the helm can bind,
Thro' tumbling billows, wars of wind,
Rebellion bites her chain:
Here councils hold an equal ſcale,
Here juſtice ever ſhall prevail;
The guilty only can chaſtiſe,
That dare exult, that dare deſpiſe
Heaven's children of the main.
Correction only they implead!
Siſter-ſubjects why proceed?
Ceaſe! Oh ceaſe! your plea is vain:
Sigh as they ſigh, and be at peace again.
'Tis mutual love can mutual joys combine,
Let love and love-born confidence refine:
Still know that bleſſing, grateful minds confeſs,
And bleſs the pow'r that ſtill delights to bleſs.

THE FAST-DAY.

WHen Abraham, full of ſacred awe,
Before Jehovah ſtood,
And with an humble, fervent prayer,
For guilty Sodom ſu'd,

With what ſucceſs, what wondrous grace,
Was his petition crown'd!
The Lord would ſpare, if in that place
Ten righteous men were found.

And could a ſingle holy ſoul
So rich a boon obtain?
Good God! and ſhall a nation cry,
And plead with thee in vain?

Britain, all guilty as ſhe is,
Her num'rous ſaints may boaſt:
See their united prayers aſcend;
And ſhall thoſe prayers be loſt?

Are not thy people dear to thee,
Now as in ancient times?
Or does this ſinful land exceed
Gomorrah in its crimes?

Still we are thine; we bear thy name;
Here yet is thine abode;
Long hath thy preſence bleſs'd our land,
Forſake us not, O God.

O! may the people, prieſts, and prince,
Thy choiceſt favours ſhare;
And know thee by that glorious name,
The GOD that heareth prayer.

Pump-court, Dec. 10. THEOPHILUS.

On TOM BRITTON, the Small-coal man.

By Mr HUGHES.

THO' mean thy rank, yet in thy humble cell
Did gentle peace, and arts unpurchas'd, dwell.
Well pleas'd, Apollo thither led his train,
And Muſic warbled in her ſweeteſt ſtrain.
Cyllenius ſo, as fables tell, and Jove,
Came willing gueſts to poor Philemon's grove.
Let uſeleſs Pomp behold! and bluſh to find
So low in ſtation ſuch a liberal mind!

Edinburgh, Dec 21. 1776.

Miſs Catley, on taking her leave of the town this evening, ſung the following verſes, adapted to the tune of "Puſh about the Jorum."

Tho' Juno bold
Can cuff and ſcold,
Yet, ſpite of all detractors,
Whene'er ſhe's cool
Her golden rule
Is thanks to benefactors.

With hand on heart
Before I part,
In that heart's love I'll rank ye;
And grateful ſtill,
Go where I will,
I'll ever, ever thank ye!

ODE

ODE on CHRISTMAS-DAY.

NIght forſakes her ebon reign,
Follow'd by her ſable train!
Miſts and fogs, and murky ſpells,
Troop it to their dreary cells!
For now bedeck'd with Heav'n's own ſpotleſs ray,
Uprifing—ſee the glorious *God of Day!*
Why! that glow of heav'nly light?
Why! thoſe wild notes of delight?
Why! do all the wood-lands ring?
Why! "the vallies laugh and ſing?"
Come tell me, Nature, for thy voice is plain,
Tell me—why ſoars this heav'n-inſpired ſtrain?
Shook with Nature's mighty hand,
How amaz'd the mountains ſtand!—
'Mid the chorus far and near,
'Tis Creation's voice I hear.
'All hail the morn!—record it heav'n, and
'earth!
'That gives the *Son* of GOD this myſtic birth!
'Mortal! caſt around your eyes!
'Look where young JEHOVAH lies!
'—Vain inſpector!—why doſt gaze
'On the coſtly Temple's blaze!
'No ſumptuous purple twines *his* body round,
'Nor in *Pride*'s empty courts will HE be found!
'Near a peace-inſpiring rill,
'Cloſe by that ſlow-riſing hill,
'Yonder humble, low-thatch'd ſhed,
'Does the *Prince of Peace* o'erſpread!
'Where meek *Humility*, this very morn,
'Receiv'd Man's *ſaving* GOD—as ſoon as born!
'And ſhall MAN, on this great day,
'Dare with-hold the feſtive lay?—
'If too proud to join *our* ſtrains,
'Now wide-echoing o'er the plains,
'In *ſecret* let thy ſwelling tranſports be;
'There raiſe the grateful voice!—there bend
'the ſuppliant knee!
'Hark! *Celeſtials* ſound their ſtrings!
'And deſcend on Cherub wings,
'Hov'ring o'er the bleſt abode,
'To ſalute the *new-born* GOD!
'Oh! blend with theirs thy more than mortal
'voice,
'For *God the* FATHER wills,—"the *Univerſe*
"rejoice!"
'Still thy ſinews brac'd with pride?
'Still thy ſtubborn tongue unty'd?
'Ingrate think!—the glorious Prize,
'Quits for thee his Father's ſkies;
'Was—for thy godlike ſuccour thus decreed:
'For THEE was born to ſuffer—and to bleed!
'Tears!—repentant tears ariſe!
'*Grace* at length hath op'd his eyes!
'See the yielding knee he bends,
'GOD and *Man* once more are friends!
'GOD to Mercy does incline!
'*Man* pours forth a ſtrain divine!
'Attend! created beings, to *His* will,
'And with according notes—the grateful Cho-
'rus fill!

B——.

ENTHUSIASM.

From POETICAL FRENZY.

EXalted on her ebon throne,
Sad, ſilent, gloomy, and alone,
Enthuſiaſm ſits;
No joy her heavy heart can feel,
Woe on her face has ſet its ſeal;
Her baleful eye, with glances dire,
Shoots a fearful, gloomy fire,
That blaſts where-e'er it hits.

Behold the ſpectre waves her wand!
Hark! ſhe calls her diſmal band:
See! Ignorance is foremoſt of the ghaſtly train,
The chief ſupporter of the tyrant's reign;
With Error's miſt before her eyes,
She trembling creeps, or wildly flies;
Alternate in her looks appear
Preſumption bold, and abject Fear;
Next Superſtition ſtalks along,
Round her deluſive phantoms throng,
Now demons grim with ſnaky hair,
Now beauteous forms of painted air:
But nought her anxious clouded aſpect chears;
She ſtarts at thoſe, and theſe ſhe boding fears.
And look where woe-worn Melancholy ſlowly moves;
In her gloomy, callous face
Of no ſoft ſympathy the trace;—
Sad Solitude, alone, ſhe loves:
Round ſhe caſts a heedleſs eye,
Then ſtops, and heaves a mournful ſigh,—
To heaven ſhe looks, but yet prefers no prayer,
For all is hopeleſs quite, all fixed black deſpair.

Whence thoſe horrid cries?
To break her chain that raging ſpectre tries!
Whence that furious ſtrife?
'Tis deſperate Madneſs ſtruggling for the knife!
From her frenzy'd eye
Vivid lightnings fly—
Her ſhackled hands ſhe cannot diſengage,
And now ſhe ſits in the fierce gloom of diſappointed rage.

But ſee, with viſage pale, and brow ſevere,
Stern Inquiſition drags her victim there:
The woe-ſtruck wretch, in deep deſpair,
Attempts not a perſuaſive prayer;
The hag obdurate, never hears
The ſuppliant's ſigh or feels his tears;
Each happy, fond connection o'er,
His ſad remembrance pains the more;
Snatch'd from his friends, he knows their fears,
Their boding hearts, their flowing tears;
He ſees his lovely partner of each care
In wild diſtraction rend her hair;
Her frighted infant round her clings,
Heedleſs, away the lovely babe ſhe flings;
Her piercing cries diſtract his madd'ning brain,
Nor can his trembling knees his throbbing bulk ſuſtain,

Senſeleſs

Senſeleſs he falls, his clanking chains reſound,
His grinding teeth imprint the ſhaking ground,
Again he opens a deſpairing eye,
Or if he hopes,—'tis ſpeedily to die.—
The monſter with inexorable ire,
Prepares the rack, and lights the lingering fire.
Ha! ſee where dreadful Maſſacre appears;
From earth to heav'n her hideous form ſhe rears;
Where-e'er ſhe rolls her baneful eyes,
She ſpreads diſmay, and wild ſurpriſe—
The harpy fiend prepares for ſlight:
Her huge, ſtretch'd, ſhadowy wings turn day to night:
Sear'd in her heart is pity's ſource,
Havock and deſolation mark her courſe—
Nor age, nor infancy, nor ſex ſhe ſpares,
The blooming maid, the helpleſs babe, the nerveleſs ſire ſhe tears.
The mangled heaps ſhe ſits with exultation o'er,
Her heavy pinions drench'd with reeking gore;
To heaven ſhe raiſes a preſumptive eye,
Its favour claims, and grins a horrid joy.

Sweet Religion, cheerful, mild,
Pleaſure's ſource, and Reaſon's child,
Come, array'd in heavenly ſheen,
Come and cheer the diſmal ſcene;
Hope, bright beaming in thine eye,
Bid Deſpair and Horror fly;
Let us ſee thy beauteous face,
Come and dwell with human race;
Be but thou our helpmate dear,
We'll begin our heaven here.

PROLOGUE to SEMIRAMIS. [661.]

Written by the author of the tragedy, and ſpoken by Mr REDDISH.

CRitics! I come your favour to implore,
For one who never quak'd ſo much before!
He, for a while, has left the gay parade,
Has doff'd the gorget!—and the ſmart cockade!
Each inſtrument of war has thrown aſide,
To fret! and ſtrut it here,—in tragic pride!
From foreign ſhores are rich materials brought,
Which to your Engliſh mode our bard has wrought.
Phœbus forefend—leſt he new dangers run,
And riſe, like Icarus, too near the ſun;
On waxen pinions juſt about to ſink,
On his own raſhneſs then too late he'll think,
And drown in a black ſea of—critic's ink!
Ye gentle, feeling, Female hearts, be kind!
A Soldier ſues!—his brows with laurels bind!
In this—your empire, your protection yield!
At life's expence—he'll pay you in the field!
Nor fighting battles, nor beſieging towns,
He dreads!—and only trembles at your frowns!
But hold!—our Author bade me ſay one word
To all his honour'd Brothers of the Sword!
He begs by them this night to be befriended;
And bids me promiſe, (this great buſ'neſs ended),
He'll gladly re-aſſume the Saſh once more,
If they his priſtine rank will then reſtore,
Nor deem him a deſerter from the CORPS!

EPILOGUE to SEMIRAMIS. [661.]

Written by R. B. SHERIDAN, *Eſq*; *Spoken by Mrs* YATES.

DIſhevell'd ſtill, like Aſia's bleeding queen,
Shall I with jeſts deride the Tragic ſcene!
No, beauteous mourners!—from whoſe downcaſt eyes—
The Muſe has drawn her nobleſt ſacrifice!
Whoſe gentle boſoms, *Pity's altars*,—bear
The cryſtal incenſe of each falling tear!—
—*There* lives the Poet's praiſe!—no Critic art
Can match the comment of a feeling heart!
When gen'ral plaudits ſpeak the Fable o'er,—
Which mute attention had approv'd before,
Tho' ruder ſpirits love th' accuſtom'd jeſt
Which chaſes ſorrow from the vulgar breaſt,
Still hearts refin'd their ſadden'd tint retain,—
—The ſigh is pleaſure! and the jeſt is pain!—
Scarce have they ſmiles to honour Grace or Wit,
Tho' Roſcius ſpoke the verſe himſelf had writ!
Thus thro' the time when vernal fruits receive
The grateful ſhowers that hang on April's eve;
Tho' ev'ry coarſer ſtem of foreſt birth
Throws with the morning-beam its dews to earth,
—Ne'er does the gentle Roſe revive ſo ſoon,—
But, bath'd in Nature's tears, it droops till noon.
O could the Muſe one ſimple moral teach!
From ſcenes like theſe, which all who heard might reach!
—Thou Child of Sympathy,—whoe'er thou art,
Who with Aſſyria's queen has wept thy part,—
Go ſearch, where keener woes demand relief,
Go—while thy heart yet beats with fancy'd grief;
Thy lip ſtill conſcious of the recent ſigh,
The graceful tear ſtill ling'ring in thy eye,—
Go—and on *real* Miſery beſtow
The bleſs'd effuſion of *fictitious* woe!

So ſhall our Muſe, ſupreme of all the Nine,
Deſerve, indeed, the title of—*Divine!*—
Virtue ſhall own her favour'd from above,
And *Pity*—greet her—with a ſiſter's love!

Edinburgh, Dec. 21. 1776.

Extempore on Miſs CATLEY'S *playing for the benefit of the* POOR.

WHat fine diſcourſes, each revolving year,
On Charity from our Divines we hear!
Yet ſtill this gift divine's ſo little theirs,
They ſend their ſtarving brethren to the Players.
And, tho' 'tis true, why wonder at the fact?
Who knows not prieſts can talk, and players act!

On hearing the Rev. Mr A——N *declare from the pulpit, "That, were it not for fear of Hell, Men would be as wicked as the Devils themſelves."*

IF we admit the fear of future Hell
Man's ſureſt impulſe to his living well,
It follows, we muſt own, it barely civil,
To Heav'n Man's ſureſt guide muſt be—the Devil.

J. R.

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Eheu! fugaces, — —
Labuntur anni; nec pietas moram
Rugis, et inſtanti ſenectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti. ——
Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens
Uxor. HOR.

How ſwiftly glide our flying years!
Alas! nor piety nor tears
Can ſtop the fleeting day.
Deep-furrow'd wrinkles, poſting age,
And death's unconquerable rage,
Are ſtrangers to delay.
Your pleaſing mother muſt be left,
And you, of villas, lands, bereft,
Muſt to the ſhades deſcend. FRANCIS.

SIR, *Aberdeen, Dec.* 25. 1776.

WHile many in this town are partaking of the feſtival rejoicings of this day, ſequeſtered from the voice of mirth and gaiety, I am paying the tribute of a ſilent tear to the memory of a friend, whoſe worth I knew, and whoſe loſs I ſtill ſenſibly feel.

I long flattered myſelf, that ſome abler pen would have drawn a ſtriking reſemblance of one who was the pattern of virtue and goodneſs in the beſt and livelieſt manner: but as this has not hitherto been done, the following imperfect ſketch, tho' drawn by an unſkilful hand, may have its value with many readers.

My materials have been a conſiderable time in collecting. They have been wholly obtained from thoſe who had the very beſt acceſs to know him intimately, and on whoſe veracity and fidelity the public may ſolely rely. My time is not ſo much at my own diſpoſal as to allow me to ſend you a finiſhed piece, if I had talents for ſuch a taſk: if it be reckoned of importance enough to appear in your miſcellany, my views are anſwered.

The deceaſed JOHN LEITH, Eſq; of Leith-hall, was born in 1757, and ſucceeded to his father in 1764. By the unanimous conſent of all his relations, he was put under the tuition of the beſt of mothers *, to form his morals, to ſuperintend his education, and to watch over his health.

He early diſcovered an uncommon turn for letters, and was making a very rapid progreſs in his ſtudies, when, to the unexpreſſible grief of all his relations, in ſpring 1767 he was ſeized by an alarming ſpitting of blood. By a conſultation of phyſicians, he was ſent to try the effects of a warmer climate in a foreign country.

On this occaſion, the tendereſt of mothers, ever indefatigable when the health or intereſt of the moſt promiſing of ſons was concerned, quitting every tie in her native country, reſolved to accompany him herſelf. Though ignorant of the language, and a ſtranger to the manners and cuſtoms, of the people among whom he was to reſide, ſhe reckoned it her duty to ſurmount that, and every other obſtacle, and placed her happineſs in the thoughts of being an affectionate companion to him in his intervals of eaſe and health, and an attentive and tender-hearted nurſe in the days of his ſickneſs and diſtreſs.

The literary part of his education had been intruſted, from the beginning, to a private tutor, who, in the ſequel, co-operated with his mother in whatever was judged proper to re-eſtabliſh and confirm his health, or to promote his progreſs in his learning.

They had the ſatisfaction to ſee their endeavours crowned with ſucceſs; and at the age of fourteen, he returned to his friends, and his native country, in perfect health, after a reſidence of four years in different parts of France.

On his return, his friends were unwilling to riſk his remaining in Scotland without a conſultation of phyſicians; the reſult of which was, that he ſhould ſtay at home, and proſecute his ſtudies at the univerſity of Aberdeen: and this he afterwards did.

His circumſtances were ſo flouriſhing, as to enable him to keep the beſt company in every country: while he was leſs capable of judging for himſelf, thoſe about him ſtudied to give a proper turn to his choice; and as he was endowed with great quickneſs, he ſeldom failed to make the beſt uſe of it.

Nature had given him the beſt parts, and the fineſt diſpoſition I ever knew; but had accompanied them with a very delicate and feeble conſtitution. His friends ſpared no pains in cultivating and improving his parts by an excellent education: but, alas! they were not equally ſucceſsful in correcting and ſtrengthening his weak and infirm conſtitution.

At the age of eighteen, he was the moſt accompliſhed young man of his country. His perſon was remarkably tall,

* HARRIOT, daughter of the late Alexander Stuart, Eſq; of Auchluncart.

tall, and beautiful, and graceful. His manners were ſoft and inſinuating. His deportment was elegant, manly, and exceedingly taking. No one ever came uneaſy from him, no one ever went uneaſy to him; ſo ſure were all beforehand of the ſweetneſs of his temper, and of a polite reception. He never once diſobeyed the command of a mother, he never once refuſed to gratify the requeſt of a brother, however much the one or the other might interfere with his own favourite views or inclinations. With ſo many engaging accompliſhments, he could not fail of popularity; and, without either aiming at it, or ſo much as thinking of it, he was infinitely more popular than any one of his age and ſtation I am able to recollect. He had a certain charm in his behaviour, that conciliated to him the favour of the great, the love of his equals, and the affection of his inferiors. In a word, without a ſingle enemy, he had an amiable ſomething about him that ſecured the eſteem and applauſe of all ranks.

About the beginning of the preſent year, his diſeaſe recurred with unwonted violence. Unable at that ſeaſon to fly from the rigour of a climate unfriendly to a conſumptive habit, he bore, with the fortitude of a hero, and the patience of a ſaint, what could neither be prevented nor eluded. During this, and the remaining part of his ſufferings, which were great beyond expreſſion, the moſt dutiful and lovely ſon that ever lived, vyed with the tendereſt and moſt affectionate mother that ever was, in acts of mutual love, of the ſincereſt affection, of the moſt reſpectful and moſt unwearied attention.

'Tis true, he weathered this threatening ſtorm; but it gave ſuch a ſhock to his conſtitution, that the return of the zephyrs, and the fine ſeaſon, ſcarcely afforded a tranſient glimpſe of hope: two or three ſhort ſea voyages and land-journies, ſuch as his enfeebled ſtate could bear, hardly retarded the gradual approaches of death.

Cambridge Heath, near Hackney, at which place it ſeems he awaited the ſailing of a veſſel to carry him to Nice, where he had formerly reaped great benefit, was the ſcene of his bittereſt ſufferings; ſufferings dreadfully ſevere, and borne with the moſt aſtoniſhing fortitude and patience. Once, and only once, he was heard to ſay,—"This is cruel;"—and inſtantly after he reſumed his uſual meekneſs.

In his intervals of eaſe, he was very mild, very gentle, and cheerful. His memory and his judgement were unimpaired to the laſt. One day he beſpoke his own coffin, to carry to ſea with him; another, he conſulted his phyſician about the propriety of going to ſea at all, as he found himſelf conſtantly declining. He deſired him, as a man of honour, to declare his ſentiments without diſguiſe; and added, "God knows I may go to night; and I hope I am not unprepared for it."

"Why, (ſays he, on another occaſion), I have been labouring for theſe two days to reconcile myſelf to the thoughts of being thrown overboard; and now I am eaſy on that head: it is indifferent to me, whether I be devoured by the fiſhes, or eaten by the worms; for neither will get a feaſt."

He had long entertained a ſecret wiſh to be carried home to the family-burial-place, and had concealed it, from a ſenſe of its being a great weakneſs. At length he diſcloſed this wiſh to his mother as a piece of news, and talked of it as a very fooliſh thing. She, who never knew what it was not to indulge every wiſh of ſuch a ſon, readily entered into his views, and gave him her promiſe, that he ſhould be gratified in that wiſh, as in every other, if it ſhould be her misfortune to loſe him. "Now, (ſays he, a little after to one who had conſented to undertake the voyage with him), it is agreed that you and I ſhall have a trip home again from Nice together."

The end was now drawing near. See, then, the poſſeſſor of a good fortune, in his own country, having creditable connections, and every other proſpect that could render life both deſirable and happy; an amiable young man, of the fineſt accompliſhments, and moſt benevolent heart; ſee him ſtruggling under a complication of dreadful diſorders, never uttering a ſingle complaint, morally certain of the event, perfectly reconciled to it, ſpeaking of it with eaſe and indifference, and thoroughly prepared for it.

If at any time he regretted his early doom, it was not on his own account, it was for the ſake of thoſe he left behind him. "Yes, (ſays he, to a mother, whoſe affections were greatly alarmed with the danger in which ſhe ſaw her ſon,

ſon, her friend, and confident, in whoſe faithful breaſt ſhe had long lodged her pleaſures and her pains, the ſweets and the ſorrows of her life), I too am ſorry I cannot live, ſince you ſeem to have placed ſo much pleaſure in my living."

A little before his death, he gave particular directions about his own funeral, deſired it to be performed without any oſtentatious pomp or magnificence, and to be attended by only a few of his neareſt relations.

He requeſted, that no Engliſh clergyman ſhould aſſiſt at his cheſſing or interment; and added, that he died, as he would have lived, in the faith as eſtabliſhed by the the Kirk of Scotland.

No words can expreſs, no pen can reveal the tender ſcenes that frequently enſued between ſuch a mother and ſuch a ſon. He feels the acuteſt pain: ſhe ſympathiſes with his diſtreſs, and paints her regret in a feeling manner. With mildneſs he replies, "My diſtreſs is great, but it would be impudence in us to complain." This is greatneſs! this is heroiſm indeed!

At the ſight of his diſtreſs ſtrangers wept: while a flood of tears forbade utterance to thoſe who attended in his bed-chamber, he alone remained unmoved; the natural tone of his voice was firm and unbroken to the laſt. His very laſt words, expreſſive of his uſual affection, and full of tenderneſs and ſympatoy for thoſe about him, were pronounced with gracefulneſs and reſignation.

Yet all this goodneſs, all this virtue, was included within the compaſs of nineteen years and thrice as many days; for no longer was the continuance of his life here.

The cloſing of the ſcene was dreadful, and exceedingly mortifying; nothing but heavy and uninterrupted moans aſtoniſhingly piercing and loud! After a day and a night, his ſtrength was entirely exhauſted, and death ſeized upon the moſt extenuated body that ever life animated*. [567.]

Thus lived, and thus died, the amiable and good Mr LEITH. His life was ſhort, and checkered with frequent and ſevere diſtreſs. In his fall his relations have ſuffered an irreparable loſs, his dependents a warm-hearted and generous benefactor, and ſociety a moſt valuable member, and a ſhining model. The loſs of him is ſeverely felt by all who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, and ſincerely deplored by many who knew him only by his amiable character.

I need not, I cannot well ſay more of him; nor do I think that I ought to have ſaid leſs. I am ſenſible I have fallen ſhort of his character; but as I loved him ſincerely and diſintereſtedly, I am willing to exhibit to the public this faint reſemblance of a moſt valuable and worthy friend, in teſtimony of the love and affection I bore him while alive, and of the regard and eſteem I have for his memory after he is gone.

I wiſh, ſincerely wiſh, many may imitate his virtues. As to vices, he had none; and I believe as few blemiſhes as are conſiſtent with the lot of humanity. If thoſe who knew him do not profit by his virtues, it is a conſolation to think they cannot be miſled by his vices.

Anecdote of Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

IN the year 1765, as Lady Ayleſbury, Lady Campbell, Miſs Conway, (now the Hon. Mrs Damer), and Lord William Campbell, were fiſhing near Henley upon Thames, they heard the cry of a man from a diſtance, call out, Boat Boat! ſeveral of which paſſed not far off without taking any notice. However, at laſt a man appeared at the point of an iſland, and called out that there was a man drowning. Upon which Lord William Campbell and the ladies immediately ſet out, and came to the place, where they were ſhewn ſomething like a man lying at the bottom of the water. His Lordſhip ſtirred the body with the pole of his boat, which was twenty-feet long: but as the pole had no hook to it, and his Lordſhip finding it was loſing too much time, he inſtantly pulled off his coat, (his lady and ſiſters being in the boat), and jumped into the water, which was ſixteen feet deep; and although the man was under the trunk of an old tree, he brought him up, and ſwam to ſhore with him. His Lordſhip then ordered him to be blooded, and, by his great care of him, he ſoon began to draw breath, and, being carried home, was perfectly recovered. He was a ſervant belonging to Lord Palmerſton, who was then on a viſit to a gentleman near that place. This is a remarkable inſtance of his Lordſhip's humanity.

* He is ſucceeded by his next brother, Alexander Leith, Eſq; at preſent a lieutenant in the 66th regiment of foot.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [611.]

"*Tripoli, in Syria, Aug.* 21. On the 19th of this month, the Captain-Pacha entered into treaty with the Emir of the Druſes, who has conſented to pay the Grand Signior the tribute of three years back. The next ſtep to be taken is to bring the Mutualis to ſubjection.—Alay Daher has diſappeared with his treaſure, but his brothers, and 80 other perſons of his houſehold, are guarded at Seyde. Our Pacha has made a pillage in the environs of this city, which is ſaid to amount to 1500 purſes.—We have accounts from Baſſora, that the 50,000 Perſians who are in that place, exerciſe the utmoſt cruelty under the command of Sader Kan, brother of the Regent. They do not even ſpare the women, whom they oblige to diſcover where their huſbands or relations have hid their treaſure. But the French chargé d' affaires, and all whom he protects, are ſafe."

"*Vienna, Dec.* 11. By the laſt letters from Conſtantinople, we hear, that the two Governors of Damaſcus and Seyde have at laſt taken Aly, the fugitive ſon of the old Chick Daher, with all his adherents; and that their heads have been expoſed upon the gate of the ſeraglio. The Governor of Bagdat has gained a complete victory over Kerim Kan, on the frontiers of Perſia. So that the Porte has nothing now to fear from its two enemies in Syria and Aſia."

"*Conſtantinople, Nov.* 18. On the 14th the heads of Taher Ally, the chief of the rebels, and of his eldeſt ſon, with 38 others their adherents, were expoſed at the Porte. Taher Ally's youngeſt ſon is in priſon; and his whole army being diſperſed, the troubles in Syria are now at an end, and that government enjoys once more peace and tranquillity.—The government of Bagdat is now perfectly quiet: but great preparations are making on both ſides towards the province of Curdiſtan." *Lond. gaz.*

POLAND. [611.]

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 9. The miniſters of the three allied courts have preſented a declaration to our miniſtry, which contains in ſubſtance, "That as by the late diet the government has received a regular form, that juſtice and equity have been re-eſtabliſhed, all uſeleſs expences ſuppreſſed, and the treaſury put on a footing to ſupply the exigencies of the ſtate, and pay the army, their reſpective courts not only guarantee all that has been done by the ſaid diet, but they alſo hope, that no perſon, of what rank ſoever, will ſuffer himſelf to be ſeduced by the artifices of certain little Lords, who aſſume the title of Patriots." This declaration was ſigned by the Count de Stackelberg, the Baron Rewitſki, and the Chevalier de Benoit."

"*Warſaw, Oct.* 26. The States, who had engaged to pay 7,000,000 of florins of the King's debts, find themſelves obliged to pay two millions more, being debts which his Majeſty has contracted ſince the laſt diet; and as it is the King's deſign to acquit himſelf with his creditors at once, he has obtained leave to make a loan of 500,000 ducats, which make exactly the 9,000,000 of florins above mentioned. This the Republic engages to pay at the rate of 50,000 ducats per annum. Ruſſia, in order to facilitate the loan, has guarantied the ſecurity."

FRANCE. [612.]

"*Bourdeaux, Dec.* 14. The 29th ult. the Repriſal, an American veſſel, mounting eighteen guns, made prizes of, and carried into Quiberon bay, the Vine, James Pratchel maſter, of and for Hull, 160 tons burthen, loaded with brandy and lintſeed at Rochfort, and another Engliſh veſſel, name unknown, loaded with wine and 160 pieces of brandy, taken ſixteen leagues off Belleiſle. The Repriſal came from Philadelphia, and brought over Dr Franklin."—The Doctor ſoon after arrived at Paris.

"*Toulon, Dec.* 2. Three ſhips of the line, one of 64 and the others of 60 guns each, together with four frigates, and three ſmall armed veſſels, have juſt ſailed from hence, upon a ſecret expedition, under the command of the Chevalier de la Poudren.—Monſ. St Dennis is juſt arrived here, with two ſhips under his command, (the Vigilante, and the Deux Prophetes,) from a three-years voyage in the South ſeas, and upon the coaſts of New Holland, New Guinea, &c. upon diſcoveries."

Calais, Dec. 5. Not many days ſince, the hoſpital at Breſt, and the buildings where the ſlaves are chained to the floor, were ſet on fire, which burnt with ſuch fury, that all the ſlaves, and moſt of the ſick, periſhed in the flames, in ſpite of every aſſiſtance which the troops could give; and infinite damage beſide is ſuſtained. It is thought 500 perſons pe-

riſhed in this ſad diſaſter; and that twelve million of livres will not put the military and marine hoſpital in the condition it was before."

Paris, Dec. 6. The Biſhop of Leſcar, in whoſe dioceſe an epidemical diſorder among the cattle has raged to ſuch a great degree, has, under the neceſſary regulations, eſtabliſhed two funds at Paris for the ſuccour of the unfortunate, which are to be formed of the different ſums of money which any ſocieties or private perſons may ſupply them with, either as gifts or loans, and has himſelf ſet the example, by preſenting them with a gift of 30,000 livres for the fund of gifts, and half that ſum to that of loans. The paſtoral letter which this prelate has publiſhed to exhort thoſe who have it in their power to ſecond his project, does honour to the heart as well as the head of this good man. He addreſſes himſelf to every claſs of people ſeparately, but to the clergy in the following pathetic terms:—"Though the duty of charity is incumbent on every one bleſſed with affluence, both by nature and religion, it is doubly ſo on us the miniſters of God, ſupported by the free gifts of the people. We, who reap where we have not ſown, and enjoy notwithſtanding the choiceſt bleſſings of Heaven, and live upon the fat of the land; for us to refuſe aſſiſtance to God in the perſons of his children, by returning a part of his benefits, to refuſe it to the deſcendents of thoſe who have enriched us even at the expence of their poſterity, to thoſe the fruit of whoſe labour we partake of, would be in you opulent ones, and in us miniſters of the goſpel, not only an injuſtice, but a ſacrilege; not only a piece of ingratitude, but a homicide, deſerving the wrath of Heaven, and the abhorrence of mankind. Do not let us ſuffer ſo many unfortunate people, to our ſhame be it ſpoken, to fly, but let us all unite to recall and ſupport them. This is not a time to hide from your left hand what your right hand does; your charity, to be uſeful, now muſt be public, as the calamity is; nor let us be afraid that the poiſon of pride will ſully the merit of our offering."

ITALY [557.]

"*Francfort, Dec.* 14. Our letters from Italy mention, that the commiſſaries appointed by the court of Vienna and the republic of Venice, to terminate the differences which ſubſiſted about the limits of Morlachia, have concluded a convention, of which the following are the heads. 1. That this agreement ſhall not be called a treaty, but a convention. 2. That the cultivated land of which the Venetians are in poſſeſſion, ſhall be declared the lawful property of the republic. 3. That the land between Mount Stolla and Mount Poſtock, ſhall be divided into two equal portions, and a line drawn between them to Mount Bilibich, which line ſhall be the frontiers between the Venetian ſtates and the territories of the court of Vienna. 4. That pillars ſhall be erected along the ſaid line to mark the confines which are mutually agreed upon. 5. That meaſures ſhall be taken amicably to determine all conteſts and diſputes which may ariſe between the neighbouring countries, with regard to the juriſdiction of the confines, without their being obliged to have recourſe to the reſpective ſovereigns."

SPAIN. [612.]

"*Madrid, Nov.* 6. The court, after ordering the commiſſary of the marine at Bilboa to releaſe the American privateer that had put in there [613.] directed him, if any of thoſe privateers ſhould arrive there in future, to oblige them to provide themſelves with what they want in 24 hours from the time of their arrival, and then put to ſea again immediately."

PORTUGAL. [558.]

"*Liſbon, Dec.* 7. The Queen of Portugal by a royal decree, publiſhed the 4th inſtant, is appointed to govern during his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's illneſs." *Lond. gaz.*

BRITISH WEST INDIES. [531.]

"*London, Dec.* 7. A letter juſt received from Jamaica ſays, "All the Engliſh ſhipwrights and carpenters, in the Spaniſh ſervice at the Havannah, have been diſcharged by expreſs orders of court, and are arrived at Port-Royal in two ſchooners, which Adm. Gayton had ſent to the Havannah for them. When the ſchooners left the Havannah, three American veſſels were lying in that port."

"*Kingſton, Jamaica, Oct.* 15. We are all very quiet at preſent, and have been ſo for ſome time paſt. Martial law has been ſuſpended about a month; but parochial guards were kept up throughout the

the iſland, till within this fortnight, that they have been taken off. The militia is now reſtored to its former ſtate, and I hope there will be no further occaſion for martial law being eſtabliſhed here.

A few weeks ago the French frigate L'Armione, commanded by M. Demonteil, came in here from St Nicholas Mole in Hiſpaniola, to demand a ſmall American ſchooner which had been taken by the Squirrel a few days before. He alledged, that the ſchooner was taken nearer the land than was permitted by treaty between the two courts. The Admiral anſwered, that Capt. Douglas knew his duty, and if he had acted wrong, muſt anſwer for it; that he deemed the ſchooner a lawful prize, and would not deliver her up; but that if there were any differences to be adjuſted, they muſt be ſettled by the two courts. The French frigate did not remain here 48 hours.

There have been five or ſix prizes brought in here within theſe three weeks.

A ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt here and in Liguania, about noon this day."

"*Dominica, Oct.* 5. The hurricane on the 6th of September was the ſevereſt ever known at Martinico, Gaudalupe, and Marigallante: above 100 veſſels are on ſhore at Point Peter, only eight or ten will be got off. Montſerrat and St Kitts have alſo ſuffered very conſiderably, but not ſo much as was firſt apprehended. As this is the ſecond hurricane which Dominica has eſcaped, while every iſland round it has been, in its turn, eſſentially injured, it is now univerſally conſidered as hurricane-proof; a reflection that yields no little comfort to thoſe who have eſtates, which are thereby rendered ſo much more profitable and certain."

England. [620.]

On the 2d of December the King gave the royal aſſent to

An act for continuing, and granting to his Majeſty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the ſervice of the year 1777.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

Two Engliſh road-bills, and five private bills.

By an advertiſement, dated *Admiralty-office, Dec.* 16. notice is given, that, in purſuance of the proclamation of Aug. 28. [500.], paſſes of a new form, for Britiſh ſubjects trading in the way of the cruiſers belonging to the governments on the coaſt of Barbary, will be ready to be iſſued at the Admiralty-office from the firſt of January, to ſuch perſons as ſhall apply for them; and at his Majeſty's foreign colonies and plantations as ſoon as conveniently may be, (except the colonies in North America which are in rebellion, and with which all intercourſe is prohibited by an act 16° Geo. III.); but that ſuch paſſes of the old form as have been iſſued, will nevertheleſs continue in force till the 31ſt of Auguſt 1777.

By an order of council, of Dec. 20. the bounties to volunteer ſeamen [559.], and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves [613.], are continued from Dec. 31. to Feb. 28.

"*Whitehall, Dec.* 14. On Tueſday laſt, Lt. Gen. Burgoyne arrived from North America. When he left Crown-point, Sir Guy Carleton was preparing to put his army into winter-quarters in Canada." *Lond. gaz.*——His Excellency came in the Iſis, Capt. Douglas, arrived at Portſmouth on the 9th, and was at court on the 11th.

The Earl of Dunmore, and Lord William Campbell, governors of Virginia and South Carolina, arrived at London, from North America, on the 19th of December, and waited on the King in the evening.

"*General Poſt-office, Dec.* 21. A mail for New York will be made up, and forwarded from hence, the firſt Wedneſday in every month, as formerly, to commence on Wedneſday the 1ſt of January next."

On the 30th of October, two lieutenants of the navy waited upon the Lord Mayor of London, Sawbridge, requeſting him to back their warrants [559. 615.] for impreſſing men in the city: which he abſolutely refuſed. But on the 11th of November, the new Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Halifax, gave orders to the city-marſhals, to ſearch the public houſes throughout the city and liberties, and take into cuſtody all ſuſpected perſons, that ſuch as could give no good account of themſelves might be ſent to ſerve the King. This method has been judged more effectual than the ordinary method of preſſing.

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A preſs-gang, with their lieutenant, went through the city, Nov. 28. and impreſſed ſeveral hands. The officer being aſked by a citizen, whether he had any authority from the chief magiſtrate, politely anſwered, that there was no occaſion, the orders of the admiralty were a ſufficient authority to him.

Capt. Kirk, regulating captain for the impreſs-ſervice, informed the court of Aldermen, Dec. 10. that that ſervice could not be carried on with eaſe and effect in the city, without the aſſiſtance and ſupport of the civil magiſtrate, and that therefore he wiſhed the court would direct the conſtables in the ſeveral wards to aſſiſt him and his officers when required. Being aſked, whether he was inſtructed to wait upon the Lord Mayor only, or on the court of Aldermen? he anſwered, Upon the Lord Mayor; but as the court was ſitting, he thought it his duty to deſire their compliance with his requeſt.—The Captain being directed to withdraw, Ald. Wooldridge moved, "That this court does not conſider the application made by Capt. Kirk as properly made to this court:" which motion having been ſeconded by Sir Watkin Lewes, was carried by a great majority. Ald. Harley ſaid, that he choſe to avow his principles, and deſired, that Capt. Kirk might be called in, and that he ſhould inform him, that whatever might be the reſolution of the court, he ſhould back the preſs-warrants, and give every aſſiſtance in his power to the officers employed to impreſs in the city.—Ald. Wooldridge on this ſaid, he wondered that any ſingle member could make ſuch a declaration at the very moment the court had come to a reſolution to take no notice of Capt. Kirk's application; and in this opinion was ſupported by ſeveral of the Aldermen. Ald. Harley replied, that he would indulge the gentlemen, by going into another room to communicate his intentions to Capt. Kirk; which he accordingly did: and on his return, informed the court, that he had promiſed Capt. Kirk to protect him in his impreſs-buſineſs, and backed his warrants; which he hoped would anſwer the purpoſe. Upon this the Lord Mayor declared, that he would order the city marſhals and conſtables to do their duty, and ſeize every perſon who dared to impreſs in the city; and that if any perſon ſo impreſſed ſhould be brought before him, he would ſet him at liberty, and commit the officer for a breach of the peace, unleſs he found ſureties for his appearance at the quarter-ſeſſions: and then his Lordſhip having called the city-marſhals, ordered them to do their duty, and not fail to bring ſuch perſons before him as ſhould be found impreſſing in the city.—A motion was then made by Sir Watkin Lewes, "That Capt. Kirk be called in, and informed, that, notwithſtanding what had been ſaid to him by Ald. Harley, he might depend on it, if his officers or himſelf ſhould be found in the city impreſſing, the Lord Mayor and court of Aldermen would think it their duty to diſcharge any perſon ſo impreſſed, and to commit the officer for an aſſault." Ald. Harley and his friends objected. Ald. Wooldridge ſaid, he thought Capt. Kirk intitled to the reſpect which he hoped that court would always ſhew to men of his rank; and therefore he would deſire his being called back, and he would withdraw into another room, and inform him of the Lord Mayor's reſolution. He was ſeconded by Sir Watkin Lewes, and both went out to give Capt. Kirk this information. On their return, Ald. Harley went out again, and ſpoke to the Captain. On Ald. Harley's return, ſome high words paſſed between him and Ald. Wooldridge; and Ald. Rawlinſon was alſo much offended with the latter.——Then a queſtion aroſe, Whether the proceedings of the day ſhould be entered by the town-clerk? To which Ald. Rawlinſon objected, deſiring, if they were entered, it might appear that he was a diſſentient; which Sheriff Thomas alſo requeſted, ſaying, he thought it wrong to make minutes of a buſineſs which they did not conſent to. The court then broke up.

On the 15th ſeven preſs-gangs paraded ſeveral places about the city, and impreſſed ſeveral perſons out of the different public houſes. They afterwards went into many lottery-offices, where they picked up ſome uſeful hands that were inſuring tickets, to whom they promiſed better employment.

On the 16th, three lieutenants, Lloyd of the Foudroyant, Ramſay of the Culloden, and Hall of the Valiant, with Mr Colvill mate of the Culloden, were carried before the Aldermen Lewes, Lee, Wooldridge, and Plomer, at Guildhall, for impreſſing two men the ſame day in the city. Charles Sotter, one of the perſons impreſſed, ſaid, that he was ſeized by one of the defendants, all of whom ſurround-

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ed him, and he was delivered by them to one of their gang, in order to be taken on board the tender; that ſeveral conſtables of the ward of Lime-ſtreet interfered, and told the officers, that they had received particular directions from Sir Watkin Lewes, the alderman of that ward, not to ſuffer any preſs-gang to take any perſon away without his having been firſt brought before a magiſtrate. The officers offered to attend the conſtables to Guildhall; where they juſtified what they had done under a warrant from the Lords of the Admiralty, indorſed by Mr Ald. Harley in theſe words:—"(London, to wit,) To all conſtables and others whom this may concern. Let this warrant be executed within this city and liberties. Given under my hand and ſeal the 10th Day of December, 1776. THOMAS HARLEY."—The body of this warrant contained an authority to impreſs ſeamen and ſeafaring men for his Majeſty's ſervice, and was directed to Capt. Balfour of the Culloden. Under this warrant, and the indorſement thereon, the officers of the navy contended they had a right to impreſs within the city of London, and to take the perſon ſo impreſſed immediately on board a tender; that before Mr Harley had given his ſanction, they had frequently done ſo; that their uſual mode was, after ſeizing the man, to call a coach, and drive to the Tower. On being interrogated by Sir Watkin, whether they conſidered a freeman of London exempt, they refuſed directly to anſwer that queſtion; but afterwards Capt. Lloyd ſaid, he believed he ſhould pay reſpect to the copy of a man's freedom; and if he had any doubts reſpecting the propriety of ſuch conduct, he ſhould leave the determination to the regulating captain, Kirk. The other complainant appeared to be a penſioner, and when he was ſeized, produced his ticket, and ſhewed a ſcar on his head where his ſcull was fractured in an engagement the laſt war. Juſtice Wilmot attended this examination; and received a rebuke for the interference he had obtruded upon the Aldermen; who obſerved, that they ſhould have thought it unbecoming in them to have thwarted and oppoſed the execution of the law at his office; that he had inſinuated, the defendants were in the diſgraceful ſituation of priſoners, whereas they had no idea of treating them in any other character than that of gentlemen; that they were no ſtrangers to the motive that brought on the preſent hearing, which was, to gain, in a proper and regular courſe of proceeding, a legal determination of the grand queſtion reſpecting preſs-warrants. The Aldermen intreated the officers to give bail for their appearance, and ſeveral gentlemen preſent offered to be their bail. But they all declined to give bail; contending, that what they did was in the way of their duty. They were therefore all committed to Wood-ſtreet compter. ——Next day they were carried before Alderman Hayley, and bailed by the ſolicitor of the admiralty.

On this occaſion the act 13° Geo. II. *for the increaſe of mariners and ſeamen to navigate merchant-ſhips*, has been referred to, by which certain perſons are exempted, viz.

Every perſon of the age of fifty-five years or upwards; and every perſon not of the full age of eighteen: and every foreign mariner, ſeaman, or landman, who ſhall ſerve in any merchant or trading veſſel, or privateer, belonging to the ſubjects of G. Britain. § 1.

Every able-bodied landman of what age ſoever, who ſhall uſe the ſea, ſhall be exempt from being impreſſed for two full years, to be computed from the time of his firſt going to ſea; and every perſon who, not having before uſed the ſea, ſhall bind himſelf apprentice to ſerve at ſea, ſhall be exempted from being impreſſed for three years, to be computed from the time of his being bound. § 2.

The third ſection, which concludes the act, directs the Lords of the Admiralty to grant protections without fee or reward to the perſons above deſcribed, according to the true intent and meaning of the act.

From the above act it ſhould appear, that the legiſlature of that time certainly deemed impreſſing to be legal; as it is hardly to be imagined, they would ſolemnly paſs an act to regulate a practice which they thought to be contrary to law.

"*Admiralty-office, Dec.* 9. Advice was yeſterday received by expreſs, that a fire broke out in the rope-houſe in his Majeſty's yard at Portſmouth, about half an hour after four o'clock, on Saturday in the afternoon, which burnt with great violence, and conſumed the ſame, except the outer walls, which are ſtanding; but by the timely aſſiſtance and vigorous efforts of the workmen of the yard, the ſeamen

ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſhips, the marines quartered at Portſmouth, and the men belonging to the ordnance, with their reſpective officers, it was happily prevented from extending to any other of the buildings in the yard, and was totally got under at ten o'clock laſt night, nothing but the embers being left burning. The loſs ſuſtained by this accident, except the damage done to the ropehouſe, is not conſiderable, conſiſting chiefly of part of the Princeſs Amelia's and Deal-Caſtle's rigging, the implements belonging to the ropemakers and rigging houſe, a ſmall quantity of cordage, and ſome toppings of hemp. It is not yet diſcovered by what means the accident happened."

"*Portſmouth, Dec.* 8. The Albion, a brig, with 2000 barrels of gunpowder on board, was in Portſmouth harbour at the time the fire broke out; but, the tide being high, was ordered out, and in a few minutes got quite clear of the harbour; otherwiſe it might have proved very fatal to the town."

A ſurgeon of a man of war then lying at Spithead, writes, Dec. 8. "Laſt night, at about half paſt five, we were ſurpriſed to ſee, from our ſhip, ſomething on fire, as we imagined, in Portſmouth dock, in three diſtinct places, at one and the ſame time; and, in leſs than half an hour, we ſaw the three fires meet; and the flames were then ſo rapid, that we perceived quite diſtinctly that the fire was in the dock. At firſt obſerving of the fire, the admiral's ſhip threw out a ſignal for the ſhip's boats to go aſhore to the aſſiſtance of the workmen in the dock, who had left it a ſhort time before the fire began. Our three boats were firſt aſhore of any in the fleet, and were very inſtrumental in putting a ſtop to the conflagration. About half an hour after ſix, the fire ſeemed to be limited, and did not encroach farther on any ſide, but continued burning furiouſly for the remainder of the night. It appeared that there had been trains laid in three different places, and they, communicating with the hemp, cables, oakum, &c. ſpread like lightning. The wind blew from the eaſt at the time; and the fire was firſt diſcovered in the very eaſtermoſt extremity of the building, then at the weſtermoſt, and laſtly in the middle; and all met in a very ſhort time."——The labourers, in clearing away the ruins, diſcovered a tin rex, with a wooden bottom, holding matches, and in the cavity at bottom ſpirits of wine. The matches had been lighted, but the fire had not reached the ſpirits; the want of air, as is ſuppoſed, having extinguiſhed it before it had its full effect. The ſtores in the ſtorehouſe, which would have been burnt if it had catched fire, were ſufficient to rig out fifty ſail of ſhips.

On Friday, Dec. 13. the day obſerved as a national faſt [559.], Dr Bealby Porteus preached before their Majeſties at the chapel-royal, from Iſaiah vi. 1.; Dr Hurd, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, before the Lords, at Weſtminſter abbey; Dr John Butler before the Commons, at St Margaret's; and the Lord Mayor's chaplain, at St Paul's, before the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen Eſdaile, Kennett, Rawlinſon, and Clarke, the two Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, and other city-officers, &c. The Lord Mayor and his ſuite appeared in mourning, and the ſword of ſtate was carried in a ſable ſcabbard.—Two battalions of the foot-guards, headed by their officers, attended divine ſervice at Somerſet chapel, where Dr Bruce preached.—While Mr Rous, curate of St Paul's, Covent-garden, was preaching, a decent-dreſſed man bawled out, "Don't you tell ſo many lies in your ſermon, Mr Parſon;" which occaſioned ſome little confuſion.

On the 17th of December, Meſſ. Miller, Randall, Baldwin, and Wilkie, publiſhers of news-papers, were tried in the court of King's-bench, before the Earl Mansfield, and four ſeparate ſpecial juries, upon four diſtinct informations, *ex officio*, by the Attorney-General, for publiſhing an advertiſement from the Conſtitutional ſociety, ſigned by the Rev. Mr John Horne, reſpecting the payment of 100l. ſubſcribed by that ſociety to Dr Franklin, which was ſtated to be a libellous advertiſement, inflammatory, and tending to a breach of the public peace, and to ſubvert and alienate the minds of the King's ſubjects.—The Attorney General, in opening the charge on the firſt trial, ſpoke near an hour. He expreſſed his abhorrence of the libel, and his judgement of the probable conſequences; ſaid, that it contained great encouragement to the moſt audacious and unnatural rebellion that ever diſgraced the annals of hiſtory, and charged thoſe heroic leaders, who, at the peril of their lives, were aſſerting the liberty of the conſtitution, and the law eſtabliſhed by king and parliament, with the worſt of all offen-

ces—murder! He ſaid, he hoped the jury would therefore, in juſtice, permit the laws to operate againſt the oſtenſible perſons with whom ſo foul and ungrateful an offence originated.—On the part of the defendants their counſel quoted ſeveral elevated periods, when the liberty of the preſs was unreſtrained; ſaid, that all our preſent immunities were derived from thoſe ſources; and ended with a quotation from ancient hiſtory, to ſhow, that as long as the Romans were allowed to ſpeak and write without reſtraint, their liberties remained, and no longer. They extenuated the accuſation in favour of the defendants, who they ſaid were not accountable for what came to them in the way of common advertiſements.—To this the Attorney-General replied. Earl Mansfield explained the law reſpecting libels in general, and ſaid, whatever opinion the defendants might have entertained of the fact, which was proved againſt them, they were moſt certainly, under the law, criminal and accountable. His Lordſhip alſo remarked upon the conſequence of the libel in queſtion, as it related to the ſentiments of the people of America; and recommended a verdict againſt the defendants. Which was complied with.——The day before the trial, the attorneys for the printers received the following letter.

"Sir, In anſwer to your letter, which I this moment received, informing me, that "the gentlemen under proſecution for printing and publiſhing my advertiſement, beg the *favour* of my attendance on the firſt trial at Guildhall, on Tueſday next, at nine in the morning;" I muſt requeſt you to aſſure them, that I will moſt certainly do them the *juſtice* of attending. I have always been ready to avow that advertiſement; and it was my advice, from the beginning, that the preſs ſhould throw the weight of this proſecution where it ought to fall,—upon the author.—Sir James Eſdaile's verdict has not changed my ſentiments.

Sunday noon, I am, &c.
Dec. 15. JOHN HORNE."

On the 16th came on to be tried, before the Earl Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, Miſs Ellis plaintiff, and a gentleman defendant, for a breach of promiſe of marriage; and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of 1000l.

At a meeting of the Royal ſociety, Nov. 30. St Andrew's day, Sir John Pringle, the Preſident, in the name of the ſociety, preſented the gold medal called *Sir Godfrey Copley's*, to James Cooke, Eſq; for his uſeful diſcoveries in the South ſeas [154.]. The Preſident then delivered an elegant diſcourſe on the means of preſerving the health of mariners, in conſequence of Capt. Cooke's paper on that ſubject.

"*London, Dec.* 12. We are informed a genteel bounty has been allowed to a grocer in Edinburgh, by the ſociety at London for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, as a teſtimony of their approbation of his great improvement on the diving-bell.—By this new invention, the perſons in the bell lower themſelves with the machine, from the ſurface of the water to the bottom, independent of all other aſſiſtance, and at pleaſure return. The dangers of being overturned by rocks, ſtumps of wreck, &c. are hereby avoided; and, except in rapid currents, or a very unequal bottom, the men in the machine can proceed with it to a conſiderable diſtance from the line in which they go down.—It is thought this improvement on Dr Halley's diving-bell will be of great utility in locks and rivers, as well as at ſea, for the diſcovery of marl and mines."

"*London, Dec.* 5. We hear from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, that on Friday, Nov. 29. one Richard Strain being let down in a bucket into a well, 45 feet deep, to cleanſe the ſame; juſt as he got to the bottom, the greateſt part of the ſtones and rubbiſh at the top of the well fell in, and buried him underneath. Immediate aſſiſtance was got, and the people were ſix hours removing the ſtones and rubbiſh; during all which time he heard them talking, and was ſenſible of what they were about; though he could not, till all the ſtones were near removed, ſpeak ſo as to be heard; when he cried out to his old maſter, Edwards, whoſe tongue he could diſtinguiſh, "For God's ſake, Maſter, ſave me." At length, to the admiration of every one preſent, he was got out alive, though much bruiſed, and it is thought he will recover. The ſtones and rubbiſh under which he lay ſo long, are, at a moderate computation, ſuppoſed to be ſeven ton weight. The man attributes his preſervation to the great ſtones (which fell in firſt) being ſo lodged together as to form a cavity underneath, and by their magnitude keeping the others from falling on him; and to the little air which came through

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ſome ſmall interſtices between the rope of the bucket and the ſtones, which prevented his being ſuffocated. He ſays, he could not have ſurvived ten minutes longer, as he found the water riſing very faſt upon him." [xxix. 107.]

At a general court of the directors of the humane ſociety, inſtituted for the recovery of perſons apparently drowned [36. xxxvii. 622.], held Dec. 5. gold medals were diſtributed to the gentlemen who had been inſtrumental in forming the ſociety, and moſt active in the eſtabliſhment of it; among whom were Alderman Bull, the Preſident, James Horſfall, F. R. S. Dr Cogan, Mr Hawes, and Dr Watkinſon. Silver medals were at the ſame time ordered to be prepared for thoſe gentlemen who had been the happy inſtruments of reſtoring life.

On Wedneſday, Nov. 27. about a quarter paſt eight o'clock, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Canterbury, Sandwich, Aſhford, and all over Eaſt Kent, particularly on the coaſt. Its direction was from ſouth to north: it laſted about eight ſeconds, and was attended by a diſtant rumbling noiſe. The morning was gloomy, and perfectly calm, wind ſouth, Fahrenheit's barometer (at Sandwich) 29. 8. thermometer within doors, at the ſide of an eaſt window on a ſtaircaſe, 37. 3. Some china on a cheſt of drawers at Folkſtone was moved an inch or two each piece, and two bits of wood were ſhaken from under the feet of a table. At Dover the ſhock cauſed a bell in the church to ſound, and a hand-bell on St Martin's Hill near Canterbury.—The ſame ſhock was very ſenſibly felt at Calais. [561.]

IRELAND. [565.]

"*London, Dec.* 28. By an authentic letter from Ireland we learn, that aſſociations are forming in every city and town in that kingdom; that the purport of ſuch aſſociations are not kept ſecret; that the Lord Lieutenant has had ſeveral privy councils held at the caſtle, to conſider on the moſt effectual means to put a ſtop to theſe meetings; the principal buſineſs of the aſſociators being to enter into a firm league and covenant, one with another, to defend themſelves againſt the intended window and land taxes. Some of theſe reſolves have been publicly advertiſed in many of the Iriſh papers, and generally ſigned by two of the party, under the denomination of Preſident and Regiſter."

SCOTLAND. [621.]

We have to add to the account of trials at the circuit-courts in our laſt, that at Stirling, Lord Kames judge, William Macghie, found guilty of theft, was ſentenced to receive 150 laſhes, and to be baniſhed for life, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—Anne Wilſon and Betty Young, daughter and niece of a tinker, found guilty of ſtealing five webs of cloth while bleaching, were ſentenced to ſtand an hour at the croſs of Stirling, on a market-day, bare-headed, with a piece of linen about their ſhoulders, and a label on each of their breaſts, inſcribed, *For ſtealing cloth at the bleaching*; and then to be baniſhed for life, their ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—George Haig, indweller in Falkirk, indicted for celebrating marriages clandeſtinely and irregularly, not being a miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church, was found guilty by the jury unanimouſly, and, in terms of the act 1661, baniſhed Scotland, never to return, under the pain of death.

Nothing noticeable at Inverneſs, Dumfries, &c.

Alexander Moriſon was executed at Aberdeen, on the 1ſt of November, in terms of his ſentence. [621.]

Our readers will remember, that, in December 1771, James Baillie, a horner, was ſentenced to be hanged, for the murder of his wife, which he perpetrated in a moſt barbarous manner [xxxiv. 49.]; and that he got a reprieve. He afterwards obtained a pardon, on condition that he tranſported himſelf beyond the ſeas, within a limited time, never to return to G. Britain or Ireland; otherwiſe the ſentence to be put in execution. Having been found in Scotland ſeveral months after the time limited for his departure, he was committed. A petition was preſented to the court of juſticiary by the Lord Advocate, praying, that the ſentence ſhould be carried into execution. Baillie having been ſerved with a copy of the petition, pleaded, That he was prevented by ſickneſs and unavoidable accidents from going beyond ſeas; and inſiſted, that his defence ſhould be tried by a jury; which, after learned pleadings, was granted, March 12. 1773, [xxxv. 113, 19.].—Application was made by the Lord Advocate, Dec. 18. 1773, for the court to appoint a day for trying the defence by a jury. Baillie, in his anſwer, ſtated a variety of facts in ſupport of his

defence; but added, that the witneſſes to prove them lived in England, and that they refuſed to come to Edinburgh, unleſs he would pay a ſum for their expences which he was unable to pay: he therefore threw himſelf on the mercy of the court; which he hoped would not award execution againſt him, merely becauſe he could not compel the attendance of the witneſſes; or if there was a neceſſity for appointing the former ſentence to be put in execution, that ſufficient time would be allowed to lay his caſe again before the King, with ſuch evidence of the facts as might once more procure him his Majeſty's pardon.—It had been previouſly concerted between the crown-lawyers and the counſel for Baillie, that he ſhould wave any proof, be condemned, and then get another pardon. This, 'tis ſaid, was agreed to by the crown-lawyers, becauſe of the interlocutor, finding a jury-trial neceſſary in this caſe, which rendered the matter inextricable, as they did not know what to indict him for, or how to proceed againſt him, had he ſtood on his defence.—The court, Jan. 27. 1774, ſentenced him to be hanged on the 30th of March. He ſoon after got another pardon, and was diſcharged from priſon, in order to his tranſporting himſelf.—"Few caſes have occurred," ſays Mr Maclaurin, in his Criminal Deciſions, "in which there has been ſuch an expenditure of mercy."——Baillie was afterwards committed to Newcaſtle gaol; but made his eſcape. He was lately committed to Carliſle gaol, on ſuſpicion of having ſtolen ſome plate: and three ſheriff-officers ſet out from Edinburgh, Dec. 14. to bring him hither. But he had made his eſcape before they reached Carliſle. It is however poſſible he may have occaſion for a third pardon.

A complaint came before the ſynod of Lothian and Tweeddale, which met at Edinburgh, Nov. 12. by Meſſ. John Chieſly of Corſtorphin, and James Robertſon of Ratho, againſt a ſentence of the preſbytery of Edinburgh, appointing Dr Webſter to introduce Mr Balfour at Lecropt to be miniſter of Lady Glenorchy's chapel at Edinburgh. After long and warm debates, the ſynod, without a vote, pronounced the following ſentence. "The Synod did, and hereby do, diſapprove of the preſbytery of Edinburgh, for appointing one of their number to preach, at the introduction of a miniſter to a chapel declared by the proprietor to be private property, and never intended to be upon the footing of the eſtabliſhment, nor connected with it as a chapel of eaſe to the city of Edinburgh; and do reverſe the ſaid ſentence: and further, ſo long as ſaid chapel remains unconnected with this church, the ſynod did, and hereby do, diſcharge all the miniſters and probationers within their bounds to officiate in ſaid chapel; and diſcharge the miniſters forefaid to employ the miniſter of ſaid chapel to officiate for them."—From this ſentence Mr Patrick Bannerman of Salton diſſented, and proteſted for liberty to complain to the next aſſembly. Drs Alexander Webſter and John Erſkine, and Mr Robert Walker, of Edinburgh, and David Johnſton of North Leith, proteſted in name of the preſbytery, and appealed to the aſſembly.—The affair being thus kept open, public worſhip continues to be performed in the chapel. [508.]

On the 8th of December, arrived at Edinburgh, from London, the Princeſs d'Aſchkow, a Ruſſian lady. She lives in a houſe which ſhe has taken in the New Town; and has with her a ſon and a daughter.

Miſs Catley, a celebrated ſinger from the London theatres, made her firſt appearance on the Edinburgh theatre, Nov. 16. She was engaged by Mr Digges, for a limited time, on very high appointments. Her performances as an actreſs were not extraordinary; but the melody of her voice, and the extenſive judgement in muſic which ſhe diſplayed, were univerſally admired, and drew together crouded houſes. Nor was ſhe inſenſible of the attention paid her;—of which, what follows is a very honourable teſtimony in her favour.

"THEATRE-ROYAL. *By order of the Managers of the charity-workhouſe of Edinburgh.* Although Miſs Catley is under an unavoidable neceſſity of immediately ſetting out for England, whereby Saturday muſt be the laſt of her appearing on this theatre, ſhe is ſo deeply impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of the favourable reception ſhe has met with here, and ſo deſirous of ſeizing an opportunity to render her performance uſeful, as well as agreeable, to perſons of all ranks, that ſhe has concerted with the manager of the theatre, to have an extraordinary play, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the charity-work-houſe, conſiſting of the opera of *Love in a Village*, in which ſh

play

plays the part of *Roſetta*. It is hoped that this voluntary, gratuitous, and extraordinary effort, will be received by the public in ſuch a manner, as to render it as beneficial to the charity for which it is intended, as it is honourable for the Theatre. Therefore," &c. The play was advertiſed for Friday, Dec. 20.

A letter of thanks ſent to Miſs Catley was publiſhed in the news-papers at the deſire of the managers of the workhouſe, viz.

"MADAM, It would ill become the Managers of the Charity-workhouſe of this city, not to take the earlieſt opportunity of expreſſing to you their acknowledgements for your moſt uncommon, benevolent, and unſolicited exertion, in behalf of the charity under their direction. In your conduct, upon this occaſion, you have as far outdone all your predeceſſors in the theatrical line, who have viſited this city, in charity and public ſpirit, as you have confeſſedly ſurpaſſed them in abilities. You will have the pleaſure, Madam, of enjoying this happy reflection, that, while your pleaſing performance have drawn the deſerved applauſe of the great and affluent, your benevolence, at this time, has ſecured to you the grateful bleſſings of the low and indigent; on whoſe account I am directed by the Managers to make you their moſt hearty acknowledgements. I am, (in name of the Managers), Madam, your moſt humble and obedient ſervant, RICH. RICHARDSON, Treaſurer.—*Charity-workhouſe, Edinburgh, Dec.* 21.—Miſs Catley, Theatre-Royal, Edinburgh."

On Thurſday, Dec. 12. the day of the general faſt [560.], "Every one of the miniſters of Edinburgh officiated at his ſtated and ordinary diet; and while thoſe who were friends to government were at pains to ſhew the abſurd and unnatural conduct of the coloniſts, thoſe of an oppoſite way of thinking were equally aſſiduous to avoid every thing, which, on the one hand, could throw the moſt diſtant reflection upon the Americans, or, on the other hand, give offence to the friends of government.—So much regard was paid to the royal proclamation, that the clergy of every denomination or ſect, one only excepted, the Anti-Burgher Seceders, convened their congregations on the occaſion." *Cal. Merc.*

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30. At Kinfauns, Perthſhire, George Paterſon, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Anne Gray, daughter of Lord Gray.

Dec. 10. At Edinburgh, Mr James Forreſt writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Catharine Forreſt, daughter of James Forreſt, Eſq; of Commiſſion.

At Dublin, the Biſhop of Cloyne, to Miſs Benſon.

At Fordell, in Fifeſhire, George Mercer, Eſq; of the 4th regiment of dragoons, to Miſs Henderſon, daughter of Sir Robert Henderſon, Bt.

20. At Edinburgh, John Lindſay, Eſq; late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 53d regiment, to Miſs Margaret Halket-Craigie, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Col. Charles Halket-Craigie of Hawhill.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dalrymple, wife of Hew Dalrymple of Northberwick, Eſq; of a daughter.

13. At London, the Viſcounteſs Grimſton, of a daughter.

16. At London, the Ducheſs of Buccleugh, of a ſon. P. S. Baptized, Jan. 12. 1777, by the names of *James Henry Campbell Scott*. The ſponſors were, their Majeſties, by proxy, and the Duke of Montague.

26. At Gordon-caſtle, the Ducheſs of Gordon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Quebec, Lt Col. Neſbit, of the 47th reg.

Oct. 23. At New York, of a fever and flux, which was occaſioned by his lying for ſeveral days with the army in the fields, the Hon. Lieut. William Sinclair, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Caithneſs.

Nov. 3. At New York, Capt. Dering, of the 28th reg. of foot, mortally wounded in the action near King's-bridge.

3. At ditto, Lieut. Jocelyn, of the 49th reg. wounded in the action near King's-bridge.

In the ſouth of France, very old, Eglin Powis, Eſq; a domeſtic of Lord Conningſby, (in the reign of Geo. I.), who, when Sir Robert Walpole impeached Lord Bolingbroke of high treaſon, impeached alſo the Earl of Oxford.

Dec. 1. At Elgin, Mrs Barbara Brodie, widow of James Robertſon of Biſhops-mill, Eſq.

5. At Northumberland houſe, London, on her birthday, having juſt completed her ſixtieth year, Eliſabeth Ducheſs of Northumberland.—In July 1740, her Grace, then Lady Eliſabeth Seymour, daughter of Algernon Earl of Hertford, was married to Sir Hugh Smithſon of Stanwick, Yorkſhire, member for Middleſex. Charles Seymour, Duke

of

of Somerſet, dying Nov. 2. 1748, he was ſucceeded by his only ſurviving ſon, this Algernon Earl of Hertford, as heir to his father, and Lord Percy in right of his mother, Lady Eliſabath Percy, who was only daughter and heir of Joſceline, the eleventh and laſt Earl of Northumberland of the family of the Percies, who died in 1670. In September 1749 the King was pleaſed to grant unto Algernon Duke of Somerſet, the dignities of a Baron and Earl of G. Britain, by the title of *Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth caſtle, Northumberland*, and *Earl of Northumberland*, to him and the heirs-male of his body; and in default of ſuch iſſue, to Sir Hugh Smithſon, his ſon-in-law, and the heirs-male of his body by the Lady Eliſabeth, his wife, daughter of the ſaid Duke. Algernon Duke of Somerſet having died Feb. 7. 1750; the titles of *Baron Warkworth* and *Earl of Northumberland* deſcended to Sir Hugh Smithſon; and the titles of *Baron of Cockermouth* and *Earl of Egremont*, to Sir Charles Wyndham, his Grace's nephew. In October 1766, the King was pleaſed to grant unto Hugh Earl of Northumberland, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten on the body of Eliſabeth Counteſs of Northumberland, his wife, the dignities of an Earl and Duke of G. Britain, by the titles of *Earl Percy* and *Duke of Northumberland*. The lady now deceaſed was, in her own right, Baroneſs Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitzpaine, Bryan, and Latimer. Of the marriage of their Graces there are two ſons: Hugh Earl Percy, one of the members for Weſtminſter, and a lieutenant-general in America, now in the army under the command of Gen. Howe, who ſucceeds her Grace in her Baronial honours; and Lord Algernon Percy, one of the members for Northumberland.—Earl Percy, then Lord Warkworth, married Lady Anne Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Bute, July 2. 1764; of which marriage there is no iſſue. Lord Algernon Percy married Miſs Burrel, June 17. 1775; of which marriage a daughter was born, June 8. 1776.—The Ducheſs of Northumberland was liberal in her charities, a great encourager of literature and the polite arts, and a generous patron of every kind of merit.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr John Duncan, ſon of Dr Duncan phyſician in Edinburgh.

7. At Strathearly, Andrew Lundin of Strathearly, Eſq;

9. At London, Sir James Porter, formerly his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

10. At his palace of Biſhopthorpe, in Yorkſhire, Dr Robert Drummond Archbiſhop of York, and brother of the Earl of Kinnoul.—His Grace's remains were interred in the church of Biſhopthorpe, on the 17th, and were attended to the grave by his ſons, his friends, and domeſtics.

11. At Longformacus, Mr Robert Monteith, miniſter of that pariſh.

12. At Groningen, in the United Provinces, Lord Falconer of Halkerton. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon the Hon. Anthony Falconer.

13. At Dundee, Mrs Fotheringham, widow of Dr Robert Fotheringham, phyſician in Dundee.

14. At Dundee, Richard Neilſon of Corſock, Eſq; merchant in that borough.

16. At Carnwath, Mr John Chriſtie miniſter of that pariſh.

18. At London, in the 107th year of her age, Mrs Caſher, a relation of the late Duke of Ormond.

18. At Leuchars, Fifeſhire, Mr John Bell, late of Rocheſter-Rigg.

22. At London, Capt. H. Lloyd, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards.

22. At Innergelly, Fifeſhire, Capt. James Anſtruther, of the 58th regiment, ſon of the deceaſed Sir Philip Anſtruther of Balcaſkie, Bt.

24. At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliſabath Adinſton, daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Adinſton, Eſq; of Carcant.

24. At Aberdeen, Bailie William Forbes, of that city.

31. At Anſtruther, Mrs Emilia Balfour, relict of David Clephan of Carſlogie, Eſq.

31. At Edinburgh, Archibald Douglas of Dornock, Eſq;

At Tandridge in Kent, Mr Wickers, the famous Kentiſh giant. He meaſured ſeven feet three inches in height at nineteen years of age.

On Wedneſday, Dec. 18. were interred, in Weſtminſter abbey, the remains of Eliſabeth Ducheſs of Northumberland. By her Grace's deſire, the funeral, though decent and ſolemn, was as private as could be conſiſtent with her rank. About ten o'clock the proceſſion moved from Northumberland-houſe. At the weſt door of the abbey-church the corpſe was met by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, as Dean of Weſtminſter, attended by the Chapter and full choir, &c. who performed the laſt offices in the moſt ſolemn and reſpectful manner. Early in the evening many perſons had gained admittance within the iron gate that leads to the chapel, where the remains of her Grace were depoſited. A number of men and boys had climbed up, and ſeated themſelves over the front of St Edmund's chapel, which joins to that of St Nicholas. The Dean and attendants had not paſſed the above-mentioned place above three minutes, before the whole front came down, conſiſting of thick, heavy oak, with iron bars, and part of the ſtone-work, ſuppoſed in the whole to be upwards of three ton weight. Several perſons were hurt, but no lives were loſt.—The Duke of Northumber-

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land ſent a gentleman of his houſehold, to inquire if any of the officers of the cathedral, attending in their places, had received any hurt; if they had, that they ſhould be provided for, and all gratuities they ſhould demand to be made good by his Grace; but anſwer was ſent back, that happily none of the gentlemen of that place were hurt.——On the burial-day the Duke ordered 600 l. to be given away in charity; of which, 500 l. was diſtributed to the poor in the ſeveral pariſhes of Weſtminſter, and the remainder to ſuch as reſide near the family ſeats and caſtles in the country, which his Grace deſired might be conſidered as the donation of their late Moſt Noble and generous benefactreſs.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Dec. 7. to grant unto Edward Whitehouſe, Eſq; the offices and places of Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes in ordinary to his Majeſty, in the room of Francis Bartlam, Eſq; deceaſed.

17. to appoint Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Eſqs, Sir John Frederick, Sir William Muſgrave, Bts, Corbyn Morris, James Jeffreys, and Thomas Boone, Eſqs, together with Welbore Ellis Agar, and William Hey, Eſqs, in the room of Henry Bankes and Samuel Mead, Eſqs, deceaſed, to be Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England.

21. to recommend Dr William Markham, Biſhop of Cheſter, to be elected Archbiſhop of York, in the room of Dr Robert Drummond, deceaſed.

War-office, Dec. 10. 1776.

1ſt troop of horſe-guards: Sub-Brig. and Corn. John Morſe is appointed to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Samuel Waring; and Robert Merry, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice John Morſe.

3d reg. of dragoons: John Singleton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Whitley O'Carrol.

18th reg. of foot: Enſ. George Butricke to be Lieutenant, vice George Bruere; and George Mawby, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Butricke.

20th reg. of foot: Enſ. Michael Obins to be Lieutenant, vice John Stanley; and —— Cooper, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Monck.

25th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Napier to be Quartermaſter, vice Charles Smith.

48th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Temple Fenton to be Lieutenant, vice James Skene.

51ſt reg. of foot: John Thompſon, Surgeon's Mate to the garriſon of Minorca, to be Surgeon, vice Sir Edmund Grymes, Bt.

R. Americans, 1ſt bat.: Lieut. Jeffery Amherſt to be Adjutant, vice Auguſtine Prevoſt.

Royal Americans, 3d bat.: N. F. C. Lockell, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

Royal Americans, 4th bat.: —— Graham, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

63d reg of foot: William Cope, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Chriſtopher Lyſter.

Surgeon Sir Edmund Grymes, Bt, of the 51ſt reg. to be Surgeon's Mate to the garriſon of Minorca, vice John Thompſon.

War-office, Dec. 31.

1ſt reg. of dragoon-guards: Robert Everard Balch, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Charles Gray.

10th reg. of dragoons: William Rowley, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Thomas Monerieffe.

9th reg. of foot: Enſ. Joſeph Stevelly to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Fraſer; Walter Spencer, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Stevelly; Enſ. George Rawdon to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Walſh; and Daniel Gwynn, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Rawdon.

21ſt reg. of foot: Henry Fox Calcraft, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice George Burnett.

40th reg. of foot: George Craigie, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Arbuthnott.

48th reg. of foot: Edmund Edward Southouſe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Temple Fenton.

50th reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Tiſdall to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Tyng; Enſ. Robert Farmer to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Tiſdall; George Hamilton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Farmer; Lieut. John Roſe to be Captain, vice Thomas Baſkerville; Enſ. John Wilſon to be Lieutenant, vice John Roſe; and Robert Wallace, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Wilſon.

59th reg. of foot: George Hadlam, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William M'Leod.

61ſt reg. of foot: John Ogle, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Sivright.

62d reg. of foot: Cadet Levinge Coſby Phillips to be Enſign, vice Gonville Bromhead.

69th reg. of foot: —— Browne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Abercromby; Enſ. Percival Haſlam to be Lieutenant, vice James Carty; and George Gunthorpe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Percival Haſlam.

71ſt reg. of foot, 1ſt bat: Capt.-Lieut. Sir James Baird, Bt, to be Captain; Lieut. John M'Donnell, of the 15th reg to be Captain; Lieut. Alexander Grant, of the late 88th reg. to be Lieutenant; Lieut. John Storey, of the late 115th reg. to be Lieutenant; Enſ. James Abercromby, of the 69th reg. to be Lieutenant; Enſ. Peter Agnew, of the 25th reg. to be Lieutenant; William Macaſkill, Gent. to be Enſign; and —— Leith, Gent. to be Enſign.

71 reg. of foot, 2d bat.: Capt. Alexander Roſs, of late 100th reg. to be Captain; Lieut. James Innes, of 5th foot, to be Captain; Lieut. William Walkinſhaw, of late

115th

115th reg. to be Lieutenant; Sec. Lieut. Alexander M'Bean, of the artillery, to be Lieutenant; Enſ. Andrew Dunlap, of 58th reg. to be Lieutenant; Enſ. Hay M'Dowall, of 15th reg. to be Lieutenant; James Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign; and John M'Donald, Gent. to be Enſign.

Lieut. John Hall, of late 103d reg. to be Lieutenant in Capt. James Malcolm's Independent Company of Invalids at Sheerneſs, vice Henry Hathway.

Capt. Charles Terrott, of an Independent Company of Invalids at Jerſey, to be Captain of an Independent Company of Invalids at Hull, vice Edmondes.

Capt. Joſeph Barnett, of the Artillery Invalids, to be Major in the Army.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland. [511.]

Eight dated June 7. 1776, viz.

67th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Sladden to be Captain, vice James Johnſton, who retires; Lieut. William Butler to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Sladden; Enſ. James Fitter to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; Mr William Wilſon to be Enſign, vice Fitter; Enſ. John Echlin to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Shairp, who retires; Mr Donald Hamilton to be Enſign, vice Echlin; Mr William Auguſtus Browne to be Enſign, vice Archibald Campbell, who retires; and Lieut. James Figgins to be Adjutant, vice Captain-Lieutenant Sladden, promoted.

Thirty-two dated Oct. 5. viz.

1ſt reg. of horſe: Capt.-Lieut. Arthur Pomeroy, of the 9th dragoons, to be Captain, vice Philip Stopford, deceaſed; Corn. Edwin Saunders to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Howe Palliſer, promoted; and Mr Charles Douglas Smith to be Cornet, vice Saunders.

4th horſe: Corn. George Deſpard to be Lieutenant, vice George Gough, who retires; Mr Kilner Brazier to be Cornet, vice Deſpard; and Mr Francis Lucas to be Cornet, vice George Morgan, who retires.

5th dragoons: Capt. James Allen, of the 67th foot, to be Captain, vice William Whitby, who retires; Lieut. Richard Palliſer to be Captain, vice Richard Keily, who retires; Corn. Richard Cooke to be Lieutenant, vice Palliſer; Lieut. Francis Hugh Maſſey to be Captain, vice Philip Ormſby, who retires; and Enſ. Walter Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Maſſey.

8th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Goldie, of the 13th dragoons, to be Captain, vice John Hamilton, who retires; and Corn. William Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Willey, promoted.

9th dragoons: Lieut. Thomas Howe Palliſer, of the 1ſt horſe, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Arthur Pomeroy, promoted.

12th dragoons: Mr William Curtis to be Cornet, vice Nicholas Price, who retires; and Lieut. Thomas Gerard to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Read.

13th dragoons: Lieut. Edward Willey, of the 8th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Goldie, promoted.

14th dragoons: Corn. George Warde to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Smith, who retires.

18th dragoons: Mr Thomas Newcomen to be Cornet, vice John Hutchinſon, by purchaſe.

3d foot: Mr Thomas Fitzgerald to be Enſign, vice John Otway Wynyard, promoted.

11th foot: Mr Thomas Norman to be Enſign, vice Thomas Phipps, who retires; and Mr Blackett Mears to be Enſign, vice Chriſtopher Mitchell, by purchaſe.

19th foot: Mr William Gordon to be Enſign, vice John Howarth, promoted.

30th foot: Mr Elias Beſt to be Enſign, vice Robert Harvey Mallorey, promoted.

32d foot: Mr William Butler to be Enſign, vice Charles Helyar, by purchaſe; Mr Thomas Dalyell to be Enſign, vice John Hay, who retires; Lieut. John Gray to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Parker, promoted; Enſ. James Rigg to be Lieutenant, vice Gray; and Mr Robert Knox to be Enſign, vice Rigg.

67th foot: Lieut. John Hutchinſon, of the 18th reg. of light dragoons, to be Captain, vice James Allen, promoted; and Mr Richard Wolſeley to be Enſign, vice Archibald Campbell, promoted.

Staff: Capt. John Francis, of the 2d reg. of horſe, to be Major of Brigade, vice Boyle Roche, Eſq; who retires.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan. 10. 1777.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	19s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.
Bear,	12s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Oats,	10s. 9d.	9s. 6d.	8s. 0d.
Peaſe,	9s. 6d.	8s. 9d.	7s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Jan. 17. 1777. Oat-meal, 9d. 2f. Bear-meal, 6d. Peaſe meal, 6d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for December 1776.

Within the city	Males 36, Fem. 44	80	107. Incr. 15.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 13, Fem. 14	27	

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	30	Aged	12
Between	2 &	5	16	Chincough	4
	5 &	10	10	Conſumption	22
	10 &	20	6	Fever	14
	20 &	30	4	Flux	1
	30 &	40	3	Meaſles	5
	40 &	50	9	Small pox	40
	50 &	60	6	Stillborn	2
	60 &	70	8	Teething	6
	70 &	80	9	Water in the head	1
	80 &	90	6		
	90 &	100	2		